

HOME NEWS

Lawyers refuse to name named in Iraqi assassination case

A handshake in a London el foyer between a former Iraqi Prime Minister and a former Iraqi government official is a signal to identify the man as the target for an assassination, it was alleged yesterday.

The handshake at the International Hotel was alleged to have been arranged by official, Ammadi Abudhman al Shukri, and Salem Hassan, who is accused of shooting the former Prime Minister outside the hotel.

Mr Hassan, aged 36, and Mr Shukri, aged 40, were committed to trial at the Central Criminal Court, accused of ordering General Abdulaziz al-Naif on July 7.

Reporting restrictions were imposed, but neither the prosecution nor defence lawyers in a case would consent to be interviewed by reporters.

A representative of the Director of Public Prosecutions said Mr Shukri was a senior officer in the Iraqi Ministry of Defence. Mr Hassan was a self-styled freedom fighter, velling on a Bahraini passport.

They were on the same Iraqi flight from Baghdad to London on July 7 and developed a "somewhat unusual, sinister" friendship. The killing was clearly "illicitly motivated", he added.

General al-Naif went into exile in 1969 "and since then his sympathies have probably been elsewhere", the prosecution said. No doubt he posed a threat to the existing regime in Iraq.

"It was Hassan who actually killed General al-Naif, but the prosecution case is that Shukri is very closely involved in the uttering of the order."

Counsel said Mr Hassan did not know that Shukri was to charge his plan. He needed General Naif identified him in some way.

"When they arrived in London together, accommodation problems were dealt with by a Iraqi Embassy, although



Before leaving tomorrow for their visit to Australia Princess Alexandra and her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, relaxed with their children, James and Marina, in the grounds of their home, Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park.

BBC radio separation widens evening choice

By Kenneth Gosling

Radios 1 and 2 are to separate from November 11, 12 days before the wavelength changes take place. Announcing that yesterday, Mr Aubrey Singer, managing director of BBC Radio, said the cost of the separation would be £1m, in addition to the annual radio budget of £50m. It would create 40 new jobs.

Mr Derek Chinnery, present head of the Radio 1 production department, has been appointed controller of Radio 1. Provided discussions with the broadcasting unions are successful, Radio 2 will begin 24-hour broadcasting on November 23.

It will be the first time a BBC radio station has been presented a continuous service. Radio 1 will begin broadcasting an hour earlier on weekdays, from 6 am.

When Mr Singer was asked how the extra money was being found, he said: "The extra money is being found by means that if they are squeezing in one direction there is money to spend in others." The change would mean a choice in the evening between "beautiful music and rock."

He gave survey figures showing that there are 51 million radio sets in use compared with 38 million in December and January, 1974-75. The number of sets is up from 2.1 a household to 2.5 and listeners have increased from 18,300,000 to 19,900,000. Out of 100 listeners 83 tuned into the BBC, 16 to independent local radio and one to Radio Luxembourg.

It is estimated that the all-night service will be listened to by up to 150,000 people. More for local radio: The Independent Broadcasting Authority has announced that about £1m assessed as secondary rental from independent local radio stations is to be reinvested in improvements and extensions to the service, in line with the authority's policy.



Mr Chinnery: Appointed controller of Radio 1.

Parents appeal over baby taken into care

A mother spoke yesterday of her anguish after her newly born baby had been put into care, the seventh of her children to be taken from her.

Magistrates at Bolton Juvenile Court, Greater Manchester, on Wednesday put the baby girl into care until she is 18 after being told that her needs came before those of the parents. Social services officials made the decision because of an unexplained injury to another child, the court was told.

The parents are to appeal. The mother has been married

Children aged 12 'are taking drugs in sport'

Children of 12 and 13 are taking drugs to help them to become sporting stars, Mr Peter Lawson, secretary of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, said yesterday. It seemed that drug taking in sport was becoming more acute in the world, although at a lower scale in Britain.

"We have held it at a steady level in this country because of the action of certain sports. But it is still a problem and the big worry is that the age of those suspected of taking drugs is getting lower", he said.

"It is understood that there have been cases of children aged 12 and 13, in more than one sport, being given drugs as coaches experiment to see how training improves. It is a terrifying realization."

Mr Lawson was commenting after a recommendation by the CPCR's games and sports division, a group representing 40 sports, that the organization's executive committee should press for random drug testing in all sports.

Mrs Marea Hartman, vice-chairman of the committee, said: "The members considered that British athletics had taken

Ministry's 'prudent diet' for Britons

By Hugh Clayton

Changes in the national diet are recommended in a government discussion document published yesterday and endorsed by three ministers. Although cautious and phrased with extreme care, it will annoy some farmers and food companies.

A more prudent diet would include less of the visible fats: cream, butter, margarine, the fat on meat, fried foods, it says. "Less sugar would be eaten."

Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said at a press conference in London: "Many people eat too much sweet food and too much fat, both of which can see on a fat hidden away in such foods as cake."

He was asked whether there was any inconsistency between the advice in the booklet and the government's policy of enlarging home output of milk for butter on one hand, and the presence of vast EEC sugar and butter surpluses on the other.

He should look at the size of the wine lake to decide how much to drink and at the butter mountain before he eats butter is not on," Mr Ennals said. "It is not the job of the Government to tell people what to eat."

Mr Ennals said the main points about everyday nutritional health were well known but not always observed. "Sweets and sugar are bad for children's teeth," he said. "Most people eat more protein than they need. We have not said 'eat less protein'. This has been carefully worded. This is a statement of fact."

He explained that excessive weight indicated whether people needed to reduce consumption of fat and sugar. "An individual will certainly be able to determine whether he or she is overweight," Mr Ennals said. "I have worked out that I am overweight. My own calculation is that I need to take off about 10lb."

Ending for Health (Stationery Office, 95p)

this price rise: Prices of some eggs will rise next week and cancel out the large reductions of last month. Sizes three and four will increase by 4p; a dozen and size five by 2p; sizes one and two will not change.

The Goldenlay cooperative, the largest egg marketing organization in Britain, said yesterday that farmers would still lose money on eggs at the new prices. Output had fallen and demand had risen.

Research 'tailored to sales'

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Animals benefit more than people in the developing countries from new drugs marketed by the Western pharmaceutical industry, Dr Leonard Goodwin, director of science at the Nuffield Institute of Comparative Medicine, the Institute of Zoology, said yesterday.

There was a steady market for new veterinary products but 600 million people in developing countries were having to make do with second-rate remedies up to 50 years old for malaria, trypansomiasis, leishmaniasis, filariasis, schistosomiasis and leprosy, he told the British pharmaceutical conference at Warwick university.

That was because the search for new drugs was neither easy nor cheap; it took five to seven years and might cost £10m

Prosecution on turtles set for tomorrow

By John Young

The hawksbill turtle, a tropical species said to be in danger of extinction, is to be the subject of a private prosecution to be heard at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, tomorrow.

The action is being brought by Friends of the Earth against Eaton's Shell Shop, Manance Street, Soho. Its purpose appears to be to penalize the firm, which has said that it is anxious not to break the law and is happy to cooperate, but to point to alleged deficiencies in the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act, 1976.

Two months ago shells imported by Eaton's were impounded by the customs but were later returned on the ground that they were not covered by the Act.

The Department of the Environment said the main difficulty was that of identification.

Alternative broadcasts

Professor Tom Burns in The Times Higher Education Supplement today argues for a much more radical approach to the reform of radio and television than that contained in the recent White Paper.

Concrete cows smashed

Vandals have badly damaged a herd of concrete cows made for the new town of Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, by an American artist. The town's development corporation plans to repair them.

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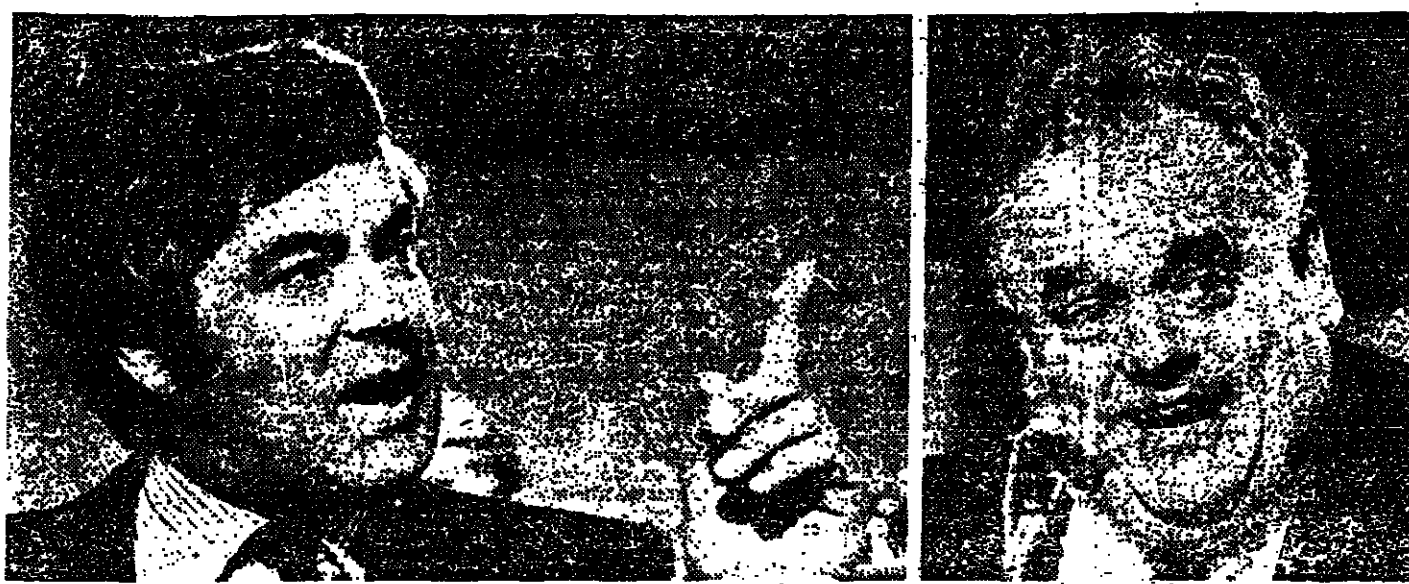
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LIBERAL PARTY ASSEMBLY/SOUTHPORT



Mr John Pardoe (left) putting forward taxation alternatives and Mr Cyril Smith, who was given a standing ovation.

Party willing to enter agreement after next general election

A standing ovation was given to Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale and the party's spokesman on employment, after a speech on party strategy at the assembly at Southport yesterday.

He called for the launching of "a massive octopus-like campaign" on the lines of an old socialist campaign during a debate on a resolution setting out the Liberal Party's strategy for the next general election.

Mr Richard Wainwright, MP for Colne Valley and chairman of the party's standing committee, successfully moved the motion. It stated a willingness, when the general election results were known, to enter a parliamentary agreement, subject to the new government's programme, including cast-iron commitments on electoral reform and major progress towards other essential objectives of the Liberal Party.

During the debate some delegates opposed the idea of any pact or deals with other parties, and criticized that section of the resolution.

Mr Wainwright said the Liberal proposals faced the position that they were living in a country that could be governed only by the consent of the people. But Britain lacked the necessary means for mobilizing that consent. They suffered from the dreary process of government by appeasement against a background of drift. Powerful forces were bought off by concessions and privilege, leaving the general welfare in the hands of pressure groups.

The essential Liberal task was to ensure that by reform of the voting system the country could have positive leadership based on majority consent. What was required was an alliance of popular demand for electoral reform, which opinion polls showed to be already strong, with a group of

Urgent need to employ teachers

The fact that a huge programme was needed to help adults who could not read was eloquent testimony to the failure of the education system in the past, Mr Alan Smith, Liberal Chief Whip, said in a speech at the assembly.

Mr Smith, who acknowledged that he had not liked the last year, added: "Our soul is not for sale, but we are willing to buy food with which to pursue that soul, and that soul only."

Mr Trevor Jones (Liverpool) said that by including in the resolution the suggestion that they would enter an agreement with another party if there was a hung Parliament after the next election they were telling the electorate that they knew that they would lose, and that was a sure way to ensure that they would.

He should fight every seat and campaign for one thing only, the election of a Liberal government.

The Prime Minister's decision to delay the election had given them time and it would be unwise for Liberal MPs to attempt to bring down the Government.

They should watch the Government carefully and use the time available to organize themselves throughout the country.

Mr Emlyn Hooson, QC (MP for Montgomery) said it was time for the party to be less introspective. It was time it gave up the self-preserving purity that sometimes affected it. The strength of a party and the strength of the candidate depended on one thing: were they credible? The important thing for a political party was its ability to influence events. That meant getting more MPs elected.

The part of the resolution on an agreement with a future minority government was carried by a narrow majority of 10 votes.

Mr Pardoe says British tax system is an affront to intelligent people

The British tax system was an affront to intelligent people and if it did not exist no one but a madman would invent it, Mr John Pardoe, Liberal spokesman on economic affairs and MP for Cornwall, North, said in opening a debate on a resolution entitled "Incentive taxation: the present system frustrated initiative, inhibited the birth of new enterprise and discouraged the wider distribution of wealth. It encouraged the avoidance and evasion of tax, treated women as second-class citizens, and condemned the poor to a menial life."

The resolution said the present system frustrated initiative, inhibited the birth of new enterprise and discouraged the wider distribution of wealth. It encouraged the avoidance and evasion of tax, treated women as second-class citizens, and condemned the poor to a menial life.

The resolution went on to set out what the Liberals believe should be done. The main proposal is a change from taxes on income to taxes on spending. It also proposes a credit income tax to provide an adequate minimum income for all, guaranteed against poverty.

Mr Pardoe said the tax system had not into its present mess because successive governments had added their own patchwork to a crumbling foundation. No government had ever tried to return to first principles. All governments had to raise revenue, but it was a fallacy to suppose that British governments raised more than most. The public sector consumed a smaller slice of the national cake in Britain than in most other industrial countries.

It is foolish to suppose that a major reduction in government expenditure can be accomplished.

Notebook from Hugh Noyes The second political anti-climax

A good test of the ingenuity of any budding young reporter would have been to send him to the assembly yesterday, in Southport, with a notebook and a pen, and ask him to write without once mentioning the name of a certain West Country MP who arrived here late in the day in a style closer to a James Bond epic than to an annual gathering of a serious political party.

This notebook has tried to fulfil that unenviable task, but has failed miserably. Every effort of anything reportable, for all the pretence of MPs and delegates, led inexorably and unwaveringly back to you-know-who.

Rumours of white Ravens speeding towards Southport, Alfa-Romeos waiting at Liverpool railway station, trains being switched at Watford, all added to the mounting hysteria throughout the day. Then just as everyone was expecting Mr T to hit town with a bang like a Concorde crashing the sound barrier a few feet above the main shopping precinct, there was a weak pop and the man of the moment hopped on the platform seating himself between Lord Gladwyn and Counsellor Tony Greaves, a vice-chairman of the assembly committee.

There were five MPs on the platform at the time. No one walked off, someone shouted "Greaves", and the Liberal chairman stood up and his former leader, while a few delegates stood up and clapped.

With the unhappy coincidence that day after day in the forum, the chairman was telling delegates that he had a police announcement at the very moment that Mr T came into view. After twenty minutes Mr Thorpe left the hall as quietly as he had arrived.

Sadly, the main alternatives to all this cloak-and-dagger jargon were Mr John Pardoe's unimpressive plans for paring us from day money and Liberal policies on ecology and the virtues of windmills.

The Young Liberals, who seemed to be doing their level best to do nothing to wreck any chances that the party might have of ever forming a government, with what Mr Emlyn Hooson, QC, described as "deliberate purity" were unable to divert attention from the main attraction.

Mr Cyril Smith almost succeeded with one of the best speeches of the day during the election strategy debate, telling delegates that Liberals were not afraid of being called "the party of the future" and we are sick of being painted as such by the British press.

Early in the day, after an unimpressive influx of foreign journalists, more, it was said, than at any Liberal assembly in recent years, the press office announced that it was running out of identification badges.

Then, perhaps the most exciting rumour heard so far this year, that Liberal Party managers had at last begun to appear like politicians than bumbling lads, and had successfully staged a party out of an empty room.

Mr James Walsh, the Home Secretary who moved the motion on Mr Thorpe at the secret session on Monday, was said to be about to resign as an emergency resolution later in the day. Panic gave way to deep relief as it was announced that Mr Walsh was not resigning.

There was a mad rumour that Mr Cyril Smith was, during the day, threatening to remain in that position until Saturday afternoon unless he reported.

As dusk fell, Mr Southport last night life was gradually returning to normal after the second political anticlimax of the year.

WEST EUROPE

Arms cache and uniforms found at Milan flat of man arrested in connexion with Aldo Moro killing

From John Earle Rome, Sept 14

The Moro case has returned to the centre of public attention with the arrest in Milan of the most wanted terrorist suspect, Signor Alunni, and the publication by the newspaper *Corriere della Sera* of eight further letters from the Christian Democratic leader murdered in May.

Signor Alunni, a 30-year-old worker originally from Rome, was interrogated today at the main Milan prison of San Vittore, but police sources indicated he gave little away beyond saying he considered himself a political prisoner.

He was arrested last night when police surrounded a ground floor, middle class flat at 20 Via Negrelli, in a suburb in the direction of the airport, which had been under observation for several days. He offered no resistance.

Inside were arms, ammunition and explosives, as well as false passports and identity cards, banknotes, and the uniforms of an army officer and a postman.

The flat was rented last May under the name of Signor Massimo Turiacchi, an architect. Police said it had been used recently by another man and two young women. Other houses in the Milan area were searched today.

Signor Alunni was wanted in connexion with the assassination of Signor Aldo Moro, but also of Signor Fulvio Croce, the president of the Turin Lawyers Association, and Signor Carlo Casalegno, deputy editor of the Turin newspaper *La Stampa*.

He was a worker at the SIT Siemens electronics plant in Milan in 1972 when the Red Brigades carried out their first



Signor Alunni: Claim to be political prisoner.

operation, the brief kidnapping of a manager there.

He then disappeared, but narrowly escaped arrest when police closed in on a Red Brigades group in Pavia in 1975. Signor Alunni was an old associate of Signor Renato Curcio, now serving a prison sentence as founder of the extremist organization.

Signor Alunni's arrest marks the first success of the police this year against terrorism in the north, where attacks on professional people and police officers have continued since the killing of Signor Moro in Rome. The authorities have discovered terrorist hideouts and made arrests in Rome, but not previously in the industrial triangle of Milan-Turin-Genoa.

It was always reported that Signor Moro had written during his nearly two months imprisonment a number of other letters in addition to those known at the time.

In the last two days *Corriere della Sera* has published eight more, received through channels which have not been disclosed. The recipients include Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Prime Minister, Senator Amintore Fanfani, President of the Senate, his widow, and political friends.

In them Signor Moro appealed for negotiations to be opened for his release, citing the liberation by the Italian Government of Italian prisoners held by the Communists in North Vietnam.

While praising the flexibility of the Socialist leader, Signor Bettino Craxi in favouring negotiations, he condemned the Communists for giving him a sentence of death, and blamed Signor Andreotti for taking a similarly hard line.

The appearance of the letters

Nine want stronger UN peace role

From Michael Hornsby Bonn, Sept 14

Foreign Ministers of the EEC agreed here today to make a joint appeal to other members of the United Nations to strengthen the world body's international peace-keeping role.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German Foreign Minister and current president of the EEC Council of Ministers, will present the appeal on behalf of the Nine at the session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opens later this month in New York.

Although the final wording has still to be decided in consultation with non-EEC countries, the provisional draft invites all United Nations members to consider creating training facilities for peace-making personnel on their territory.

It also asks United Nations members to supply Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General, with regular information relating to possible stand-by capacities, including logistics. All members should also be ready to provide any other peace-keeping potential to their full means.

The Nine appeal to their fellow members to support all peace-keeping operations decided on by the Security Council and to share the financial burden. The EEC ministers hope that their appeal will be adopted by the General Assembly as a declaration on "peace-keeping".

Herr Genscher will also submit for adoption by the assembly an EEC draft resolution reaffirming support for the United Nations declaration on human rights.

In separate discussions, Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, expressed concern that the anti-government disturbances in Iran could have an unsettling effect on other countries in the region.

He is reported to have said that, whatever view the EEC took on the Shah's internal policies, it had a paramount interest in stability in Iran.

Bonn ruling on Croats angers Belgrade

From Patricia Clough Bonn, Sept 14

West Germans waited somewhat anxiously for reaction from Belgrade after the Government's refusal to extradite three Croat nationalists wanted by Yugoslavia for alleged terrorist crimes.

The refusal was a courageous and probably difficult decision, since Yugoslavia is holding four of West Germany's most wanted terrorists.

The two governments have emphasized that Yugoslavia is not demanding an extradition. But when West Germany asked for the extradition of the four after their arrest in Zagreb last May, Yugoslavia made a "parallel request" for eight Croats living in West Germany. The implication was that the Croats, Lubomir Dragoja and Nikola Milecovic, the Government had to choose, since West German courts had rejected the request. But in the third, that of Stjepan Bilandic, the Government had a choice.

The Cologne court had given the go-ahead and it was up to the Government to decide.

"The decision should have no effect on the extradition proceedings against the four Germans," Justice Ministry officials said, emphasizing slightly the word "should".

The fate of the remaining five still has to be decided by the courts, but their extradition now appears unlikely.

Mr Bilandic is under investigation for alleged crimes committed on West German soil and a Government spokesman said these should have precedence.

In a comment yesterday the Yugoslav news agency said that Bonn was unwilling to practise what it firmly, but only in words, strives for in international forums, requests for international solidarity in the struggle against terrorism.

Ships dumped oil under cover of tanker wreck

Paris, Sept 14—A number of ships' captains took advantage of the Amoco Cadiz super-tanker disaster last March to unload their fuel tanks off Brittany.

This has been revealed by scientists who pieced together eight giant maps of the Breton coastline from 2,000 aerial photographs taken in the fortnight after the vessel went aground and spilled 220,000 tons of oil.

The maps trace the spread and thickness of oil slicks from the stricken tanker. They also reveal slicks deliberately released by other ships under cover of the Amoco Cadiz sinking.

Agence-France Presse.

Briton faces two charges after bride's death

Rimini, Sept 14—Derek Alderton, aged 24, from Newcastle, has been charged with manslaughter after the death of a Northern Irish bride who fell from a ninth-floor window on September 7, officials said today.

Mr Alderton was also charged with the illegal use of arms.

Four other men, charged with causing an affray at the time of the incident but ordered from detention but ordered to attend the trial with Mr Alderton on October 3.

Mrs Sylvia Palmer, aged 22, was impaled on a railing after a dispute between two groups in a block of flats at Misano Adriatico—Routier.

HOME NEWS

Crown Agents inquiry next week

By Maurice Corina

The tribunal of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Croom-Johnson, that is to investigate the Crown Agents will begin its public hearings on Monday at Church House, Westminster.

Several counsel will appear before the tribunal, representing a dozen interested parties, varying from individuals to the Bank of England, and they will have the right to make opening statements.

Terms of reference for the tribunal are to inquire to what extent there were lapses from accepted standards of commercial or professional conduct or of public administration, in relation to the operations of the Crown Agents from 1964 to 1974 described in the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Crown Agents (the Fay report) to the House of Commons, 1977.

A deficit of up to £236m has been recorded in relation to the agents' property and secondary banking investments, and state assistance up to £175m has been provided under the continuing rescue operation, which is supported by the Bank of England as well as the Government.

Monday's hearing will begin with an opening speech by counsel for the tribunal, and then the chairman will invite other counsel, if they wish to address him and the two other members, Lord Allen of Abbeydale and Sir William Slimming. Their addresses are likely to take the rest of the week, and it is not expected that any witnesses will be called before September 25.

Those expected to be represented are:

The Treasury, the Bank of England, the Exchequer and Audit Department, the Crown Agents, Ministry of Overseas Development, Sir Claude Hayes (former agent and civil servant), Mr Alan Challis (former Crown Agents head of finance), Mr Norman Hewins (former deputy head of the agents' banking department), Mr William Stern (property financier), Mr Sidney Davis (former agent and civil servant), Mr Marcus (a partner in a solicitors' firm), and Davies, Arnold & Cooper (solicitors who acted for the agents).

Mr Pat Matthews, the financier, has sought leave to be represented, but a decision was deferred pending the hearings.

The tribunal has already announced that matters to be investigated within its terms of

Defector's body retained until inquiries completed

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Geoff Thurston, the Inner West London coroner, ordered at a brief inquest at Battersea yesterday that the body of Mr Georgi Markov, the Bulgarian defector who died on Monday, should not be released until police inquiries had been completed. The inquest was adjourned until October 12.

Mr Markov died four days after saying that he had been stabbed in the leg by a poison-tipped umbrella.

Tests are still being made on tissue from Mr Markov's body at the Ministry of Defence chemical defence establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire.

Broadcasts named Mr Markov had been employed for five years in writing a 20-minute Sunday-night programme read on the air in Munich for Radio Free Europe, a radio station financed by United States congressional grants to transmit behind the Iron Curtain (the Press Association writes).

The broadcasts were beamed specifically to Bulgaria, and were jammed, the station said yesterday.

It said that Mr Markov told of his encounters with President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria in 11 programmes between November and January in which Mr Markov described

Britain moves in EEC power clash

From David Wood Luxembourg, Sept 14

At private meetings of members of the European Parliament today an important constitutional dispute between MPs and both the Council of Ministers and the Brussels Commission began to build up.

The Anglo-Danish Conservative group in alliance with the Christian Democratic group opened a campaign to make it possible for the parliament which will be directly elected next year to dismiss as *persona non grata* any commissioner who incurs its displeasure.

One of the few crucial powers of the European Parliament is that of being able to dismiss at one stroke all 13 members of Mr Roy Jenkins' team, which has what is called a collegiate identity.

It is an ultimate deterrent that has proved unusable because the consequence would be the immediate appointment by the council of ministers of a new collective, probably including the commissioners Parliament had dismissed.

In practice, Parliament does not wish to dismiss the whole Commission. It does want to prepare the way for the directly elected parliament to sit in judgment on the appointments of commissioners made by the national governments of

Spanish regions balk at proposal to limit powers

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Sept 14

Socialist, Basque, and Catalan politicians united here today in threatening to reject the proposed Spanish constitution after yesterday's acceptance by the Senate constitutional committee of three amendments that would limit regional autonomy.

On the constitutional changes, proposed by members of the Government party, the

Fewer fatalities as French drink law takes effect

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Sept 14

Frenchmen are sobering up before taking to the road. Only 29 of the 8,400 drivers made to take alcohol tests last month were at odds with the new law which allows the police to carry out breath tests at random.

Mr Pierre Freyette, the Minister of Justice, reported that the number of fatal accidents in August declined by 16.2 per cent despite an increase in the volume of traffic.

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OVERSEAS

Signs that 'long cold summer' in Soviet-American relations has come to an end

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Sept 14

Two events in the past week have suggested that Soviet relations with the United States may at last be starting to improve. One was Senator Edward Kennedy's long talk with President Brezhnev at the weekend; the other was the swift exit from the country of Mr J. Crawford, the American businessman convicted of illegal currency dealing.

Mr Crawford's arrest was seen by the Americans as a crude retaliation for the American allegations of espionage against two Russian employees of the United Nations. His release looks like a signal that the Russians are now in a conciliatory mood.

Mr Kennedy's two-hour discussion with the Soviet leader, described as "frank and friendly", was a clearer sign that the Russians are anxious to create a good atmosphere for the forthcoming talks between Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

The Soviet media were at pains to emphasize the success of the meeting, and Mr Kennedy's statement that he was ready to campaign for the ratification of a new agreement on limiting strategic arms was warmly received here.

His subsequent assertion in Washington that the Russians were prepared to allow 18 families to emigrate looks from

here a little premature; but it does show that the Russians are now sufficiently aware of the strength of feeling in the West on Soviet policies to discuss this in the context of general Soviet-American relations.

It is certainly time that relations between the super powers warmed up as one American resident in Moscow said. "It has been a long, cold summer." The catalogue of incidents, accusations and counter-accusations that have steadily embittered relations since the beginning of the year looked as though it would never end.

The Russians now realize that a strategic arms limitation agreement—which they very much want—is fairly near the recent discussions in Moscow with Mr Paul Warnke, the chief American negotiator, apparently went well, and the important thing is to create a better general atmosphere, otherwise the American Senate will not ratify any agreement.

Nevertheless, American diplomats think it is still too early to predict any rapid improvement in relations, though such American gestures as President Carter's relaxation of his ban on oil technology sales to the Soviet Union has helped. The ban was imposed after this summer's trials of dissidents.

There are still potential areas of conflict. The Americans are worried about Soviet intentions in Afghanistan and Iran, and Africa could boil

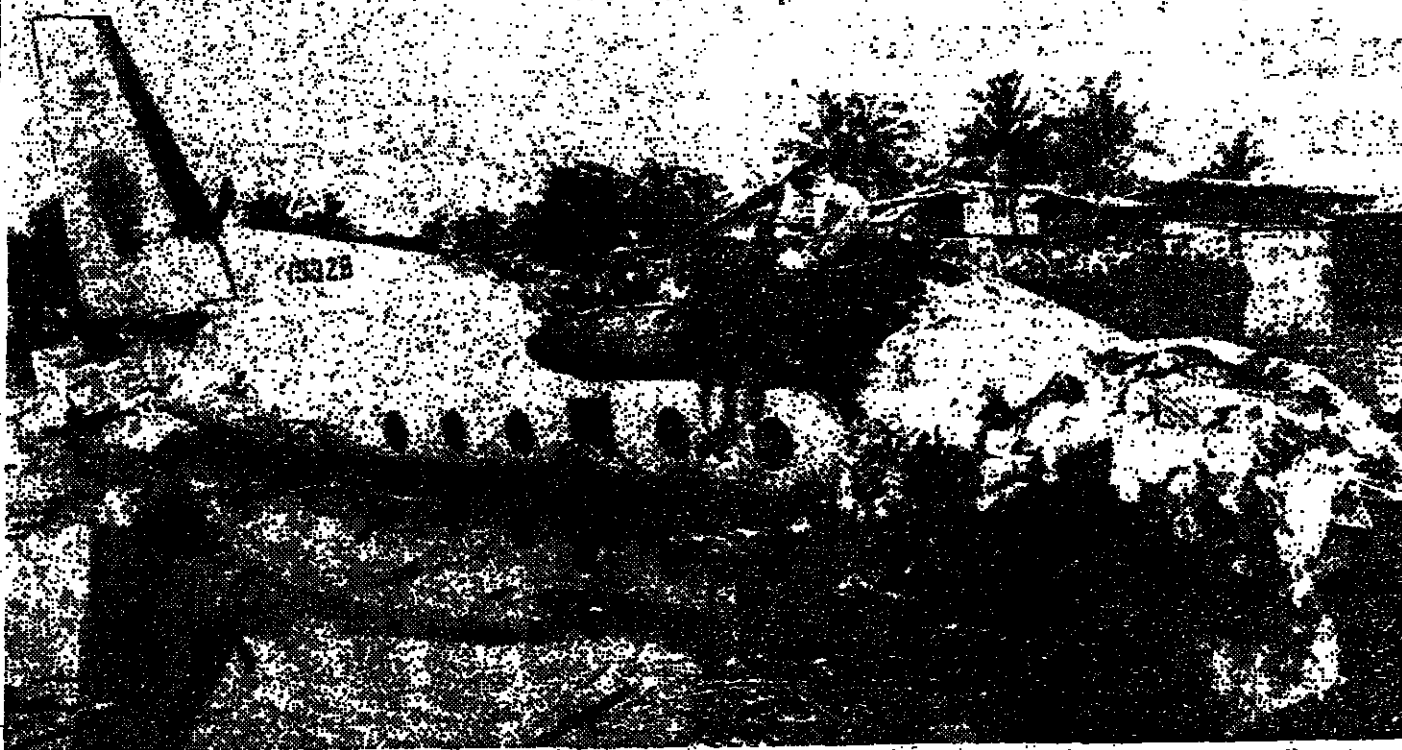
over again at any moment. The Russians are suspicious of growing American links with China.

Several issues must be resolved before any real improvement in relations. The alleged Soviet spies are still awaiting trial in New Jersey and the dissidents are still in prison. The Russians will at least have to find a way of exchanging or releasing the human rights activists Mr Anatoly Shcharansky before they can expect Senate ratification of a strategic arms agreement—and this might not be for six months.

To the Russians' chagrin, Soviet-American relations have always loomed large in the consciousness of the Russians than of the Americans, who are especially preoccupied now by other issues such as the Middle East. The breakdown of relations this year was very obvious in Moscow: the Americans appeared to take it more philosophically.

Indeed, there is a school of thought in the American Administration that believes regular conflicts with the Russians are inevitable, that the path will never be smooth and that therefore it is not very important if relations appear to be in a trough.

The Russians maintain that they always strive for good relations, while the Americans are influenced by enemies of détente. But even the official Soviet media now proclaim that the worst is past.



Presidential aircraft crash: At least 32 people were killed when this Philippine presidential security aircraft crashed in Manila yesterday during a thunderstorm. Air Force authorities said. They added that 17 people aboard the Fokker Friendship aircraft and 15

people on the ground died when it plunged into the fishy wooden houses of a fishing village near Manila's domestic airport. At first there were fears that President Ferdinand Marcos might have been in the aircraft but he was reported to

be still in the Northern Philippines with his family where they had celebrated the President's sixty-first birthday. Among six seriously injured survivors was Brigadier-General Francisco Romualdez, a half-brother of the President's wife.—Reuter.

Oswald was alone, widow says

From David Cross
Washington, Sept 14

Under some forceful cross-examination, Mrs Marina Oswald Porter told a congressional committee here today she personally believed her late husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, had been responsible for the shooting of President Kennedy in Dallas 15 years ago.

Resuming her sworn testimony before a public hearing of the assassinations committee of the House of Representatives, she said she believed her husband had acted alone.

Under five hours and a half of questioning yesterday Mrs Porter, who married Oswald in the Soviet Union in 1961, had declined to concede her husband's guilt, saying she was not qualified to make such judgments. But today, under pressure from Mr Christopher Dodd, a Democrat from Connecticut, she conceded Oswald had been capable of such an act.

Asked why she believed Oswald had acted alone, she explained that it was "just plain intuition." She did not believe he would have trusted or confided in anyone else.

Summit collapse loomed before Carter intervention

Optimism creeps into Camp David

Washington, Sept 14
From Patrick Brogan

If any good comes of the Middle East summit at Camp David, and there are grounds for optimism today, it will be a triumph for President Carter. The White House forbids us to speculate but those who disregard the injunction believe that the initial meetings between President Sadat and Mr Begin were a failure and that if Mr Carter had not thrown himself into the breach the summit would have collapsed at the end of last week.

It had been thought that in the privacy of Camp David the two Middle East leaders would be able to discuss their differences amicably and work out compromises under the benevolent gaze of a silent American President.

They reached Camp David on Tuesday of last week. Mr Carter had a meeting with each of them and then brought them together in three meetings of the three principals alone, lasting more than seven hours altogether.

Apparently Mr Carter discovered that his guests were not inclined to compromise on their principles in each other's presence. He reverted to

shuttle diplomacy to have the situation.

That was bound to be a long process and the first reports of optimism at the end of last week were clearly premature. There have been two negotiating techniques used in the past week: the Americans have held meetings with the two sides separately, at all levels, and there has been a great to-ing and fro-ing of pieces of paper.

The first concrete sign that the summit might, after all, produce something was the trip to Gettysburg on Sunday. The three leaders spent nearly four hours together in a large black motor car, and it is not thought likely they devoted the entire time to discussing why General Stuart arrived late in 1863.

If the summit had been about to collapse, they would not have driven around the Maryland countryside together. On the other hand, the fact that apart from the drive, Mr Sadat and Mr Begin have avoided one another entirely for a week now shows that the negotiations have been very difficult.

The second reason for today's optimism is that the summit continues. It is all very

boring for diplomats and reporters waiting for the smoke signals, but it is a clear sign that Egyptians and Israelis are alike doing it with worth working for an agreement. Doubtless Mr Carter has done much to keep them in that mood.

"Sources" of varying reliability have been quoted quite freely to the effect that Israel has made new proposals for the "statement of principles" which would guide renewed negotiations between the two countries. Efforts to produce a statement acceptable to both sides have failed constantly.

The main stumbling blocks were the questions of the ultimate sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza, and self-determination for the Palestinians.

On the second question, the Americans have been trying to get Israel to accept the formula Mr Carter and Mr Sadat worked out at the new year, that "the Palestinians should participate in the determination of their future."

On the question of sovereignty, the Egyptians have been insisting that Israel should renounce control over occupied territory.

Anger over vanished Imam leads to strike

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Sept 14

Beirut is to witness its second strike in a week tomorrow when Muslims in the west of the city will close down shops, cafes and businesses in protest at the disappearance of Imam Musa Sadat, the leader of the Muslim Shia Sect.

When Christians in the east of the city staged their own strike yesterday to protest against the Syrian bombardment of their homes, the Muslim community did not support them.

There is a growing belief that the imam, who has not been heard of since he attended the celebrations marking the anniversary of the Libyan revolution in Tripoli last month, may after all still be in Libya.

The Lebanese Cabinet held an emergency meeting today to discuss the imam's disappearance.

New York: Dr Kurt Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, asking the Security Council today for a six-month extension of the mandate of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon, criticized obstruction of the force by Israeli-backed Christian militias whom he referred to as "certain armed groups."

He also said in a written report that Lebanon's problems could hardly be solved except in the framework of a general Middle East settlement.—Reuter.

Group claims it bombed aircraft

Responsibility for the destruction of an Air Ceylon aircraft at Colombo's Ramanaidu airport on September 7, was claimed in the letter which reached *The Times* yesterday. (Our Foreign Staff writes).

The letter, under the heading "Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam", said in part: "We, the Tigers, accept full responsibility for the planting (sic) of the TIME BOMB in the Ceylon aircraft Avro-748, which (sic) was completely burnt on 7.9.1978. Our struggle will continue..." The letter was brought to the attention of Scotland Yard.

British driver held

A British lorry driver is being held in Yugoslavia for allegedly carrying drugs; estimated to be worth £750,000, the Foreign Office confirmed last night. The driver's name is being withheld until his next kin have been informed.

New spaceship sent by Russia on Venus probe

Moscow, Sept 14.—The Soviet Union today launched a spacecraft to Venus to follow one that left for the planet last week, Tass reported.

It said the Venus 12 ship launched today, similar in design to the Venus 11 launched on September 9, would reach the vicinity of the planet in December.

Before studying Venus the two spacecraft are to radio back information on conditions in outer space using equipment developed by Soviet and French scientists. The spacecraft are part of a continuing programme investigating Venus.

Soviet craft have dropped instrument packages on to the planet over the past few years, but the Tass reports on the latest launchings did not indicate how Venus 11 and Venus 12 would carry out their work.

Moscow suspends flights of supersonic airliner

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Sept 14

The supersonic Tu144 airliner—the Soviet equivalent of Concorde—has not flown for the past three months and will not fly until at least the end of the year, it was learnt today. Western aviation experts speculate that some serious problem may have arisen, or even that one may have crashed and that the rest have been grounded pending an investigation.

There has been no announcement, and the Russian authorities refuse to make any official comment. But passengers trying to book seats on the flight to Alma Ata, the Tu144's only route, were told by Aeroflot that there would be no more flights until the end of the year. The last flight Western experts are able to confirm was on June 6. The Tu144 has proved

troublesome since its inception. The inaugural flight last November was considerably delayed and after a few more flights the passenger service was temporarily suspended. Since then flights have been very irregular, often being delayed a day or more or cancelled altogether.

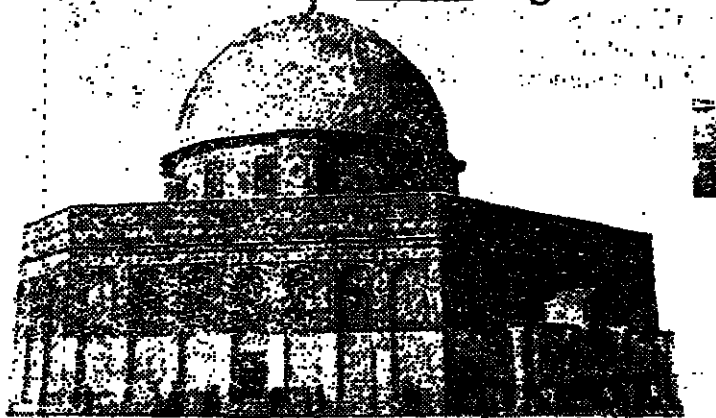
That, and the fact that the aircraft has not been used on other routes as promised, has prompted speculation that the Soviet aviation authorities are still not satisfied with the aircraft's performance.

The Tu144 with its pointed, drooping nose looks very like the Concorde, although it is slightly larger and faster and is meant to carry more passengers. A prototype version crashed during the Paris air show five years ago, but there have been no reports or rumours of any accidents since then.

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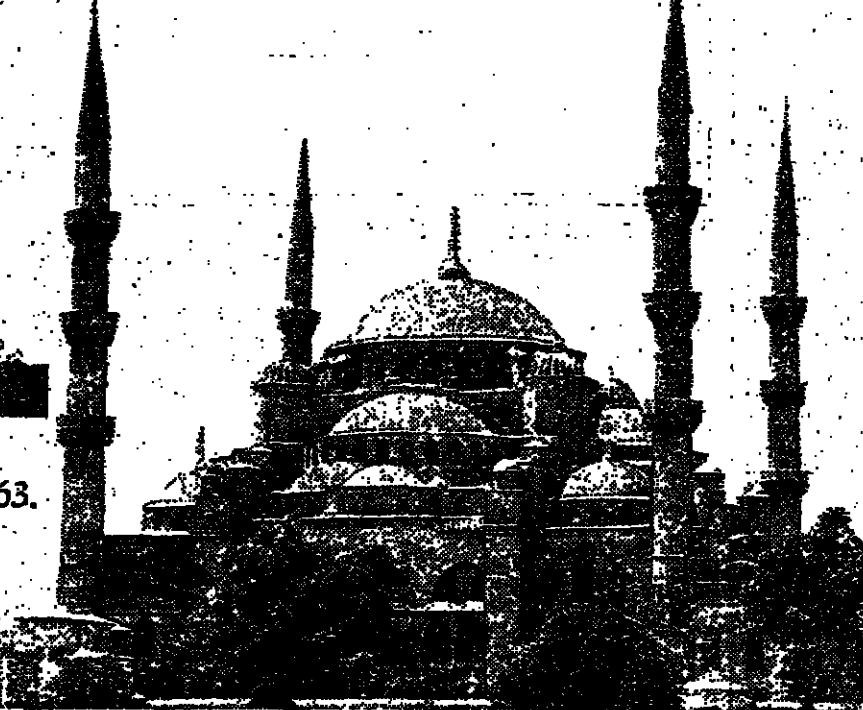
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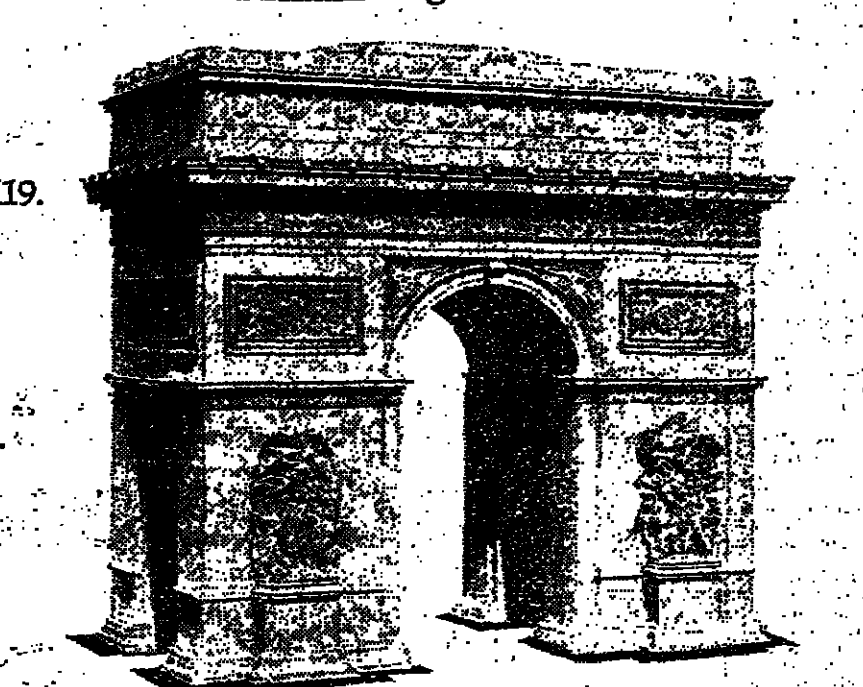
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OVERSEAS

General Zia will add presidency to his post as military ruler

Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Sept 14
General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's martial law administrator, will become President on Monday, it was announced today.

Army chief, whose ouster of Bhutto Government, in July last year, will over from President Fazal Chaudhry, who was elected in August, 1973, for a five-year term. He is expected to be unhappy with Zia's policies and unwilling to sanction them as president any more.

Mr Chaudhry's official statement said that after General Zia was inducted into his office on that afternoon, he will continue to perform his duties as President until the election of the new President.

General Zia's assumption of the presidency will be outside the constitution, which provides for the election of the President by a joint sitting of the National Assembly and the Senate.

However, the Parliament dissolved and Zia's assumption of the presidency will be outside the constitution, which provides for the election of the President by a joint sitting of the National Assembly and the Senate.

Mr Chaudhry told General Zia that he had stated, as President, the ouster of Mr Bhutto was a constitutional act, and that he hoped that, as promised by

General Zia, elections would be held within three months.

With the general elections still not in sight, Mr Chaudhry said it was impossible for him to continue as President after his term expired.

In a recent meeting with local journalists Mr Chaudhry had indicated that he would be resigning the office soon. He did not deny a press report saying that he had refused to sign an ordinance amending the constitution by replacing the system of a joint electorate with separate electorates for Muslim and non-Muslim voters.

Mr Chaudhry was known to oppose unnecessary constitutional amendments.

He refused to continue in office despite repeated efforts by General Zia to persuade him to stay.

General Zia has often denied having political ambitions. However, the presidency will confer on him political office and will be contrary to the constitutional framework. General Zia already acts as chief executive of his new Cabinet of civilians, giving Pakistan a unitary form of Government, as against the federation.

Mr Chaudhry belongs to the Gujrat district of the Punjab and has been in active politics for nearly four decades. Under the constitution he will not be able to stand for Parliament for the next two years.

Mr Chaudhry was the Speaker of the first National Assembly of Pakistan after the breakaway of Bangladesh in 1971. He was a candidate of Mr Bhutto's People's Party.

Ganges is posing new Indian flood threat

Our Correspondent
Jharkhand, Sept 14
Flood waters have been rising in Jharkhand, worst affected district in West Bengal, but the two northern districts of Malda and Murshidabad, which were heavily hit last month face a new threat.

Malda, the Ganges has about 3ft above normal level. The flood waters have again flooded the main river at Farakka Barrage, which was built to divert part of the Ganges into the Hooghly to maintain the latter's navigability near Calcutta port.

The Ganges continues to rise near Farakka, the sluice of the barrage will have to be opened to increase the flow of the river into the Hooghly.

The army is helping civil engineers to evacuate people from low-lying areas in Malda, Murshidabad and the area along by the Farakka Barrage. Indian Air Force aircraft are dropping packets to people still stranded in Malda.

Estimates of the number of deaths in Malda vary considerably. Some reports say that thousands of dead bodies have been recovered from the state government morgues, the figures to be exaggerated.

How many people have died, how many have survived, have been separated from their families, will not be known for some time.

There is no doubt, however, that total devastation over a large area, mainly mud huts, have been swept away.

According to one estimate crops worth about 300m rupees (about £19m) have been damaged in Malda alone. More than three million people have been affected in West Bengal districts, about half of them in Malda.

Delhi: Government medical teams spread across Northern India today to try to prevent threatened outbreaks of cholera and gastro-enteritis in regions devastated by flooding.

In Delhi a big anti-malaria campaign got under way to prevent mosquito breeding on the stagnant water of the city's flooded northern and western suburbs.

Equipment flown in from the United States was being used to spray insecticides over the flooded region and many malaria clinics had been established.

The Director-General of India's health services, Dr B. Shankaran, said 41 medical teams had been sent to the cholera-prone northern districts. It was hoped to immunise as many people as possible.

Mass inoculation had begun in the Hindu pilgrimage centre of Allahabad and the holy city of Varanasi (Benares), where tens of thousands of people were affected by the flooding.

Dr Shankaran added that the Government had enough medical supplies and experts to meet any challenge, and foreign assistance was not needed.

A Government spokesman said 77,500 tonnes of food valued at 100m rupees had been distributed in the flood-hit states.—Reuter.

Call for human rights inquiry Cambodia

Our Correspondent
Phnom Penh, Sept 14

The establishment of a United Nations working group to investigate human rights in Cambodia has been proposed by the American and British representatives on the 26th subcommittee on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

Ben Whitaker, of the American delegation, said that if Cambodia is to dispute any of the allegations made against it, its allegations would be in its interests.

Mr Dumitru Ceasu, of the British delegation, said that events in Cambodia were internal affairs and that the country was the territory of lies by exiles. Mr Ceasu said the subcommittee was not concerned with Cambodian politics.

A matter involved the killing of probably at least 500,000 people.

Gandhi challenge seen as a delaying tactic

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, Sept 14

Mrs Indira Gandhi today challenged the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to hear her for contempt of court before the Shah Commission which investigated the excesses committed during the emergency.

In her complaint, interpreted as part of delaying tactics, Mrs Gandhi has said that the appointment of the commission was in accordance with law and was against the provisions of the constitution.

Mrs Gandhi has been directed to appear tomorrow in connection with the commission. Meanwhile, the incident concerning Mr Suresh Kumar, the son of Mr Jagmohan Ram, the Defence Minister, has acquired another dimension. The Mercedes in which he rode on the day he was allegedly kidnapped belongs to a London-based businessman dealing in armaments.

Amnesties will also be granted to other leftists who fled after the coup to join communist guerrillas in the jungles.

General Kriangsak Chammuan, the Thai Minister, said yesterday: "I have always regarded the 18 as my children and I must seek justice for them."

They were the first defendants in Thailand ever to be allowed counsel in court during a military trial, a concession probably resulting from world concern about the trial by governments and international human rights organisations including Amnesty International in London.

The King and the Government hope the amnesty will eliminate a divisive national issue before the forthcoming general election.



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SMALL PRIVATE property development and investment company, near Green Park Underground station, is seeking a secretary to provide secretarial assistance to the Managing Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

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PA/SECRETARY

required for Managing Director of Independent oil company in St James's. Must have initiative and ability to deal with correspondence. Involvement in variety of outside interests. Salary negotiable.

Ring 01-492 8272

Public Relations

Outgoing, well groomed secretary to work for the P.R. Manager of a hotel group based in S.W.1. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

Call Pat Miller on 836 2875
Centacom Staff Agency

CENTACOM

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Project Assistant for Money WHICH?

As a Project Assistant, you will help Financial Researchers, who are responsible for reports on a wide range of subjects published in Money Which? Much of the job is secretarial and administrative—typing reports, dealing with correspondence, keeping files in order—but it also involves dealing with expert consultants, and other people, both inside and outside CA who are concerned with the reports published in Money Which? It may involve some research (including work with figures) and survey work.

The work is varied and interesting, and the successful applicant will have first-class typing (short-hand would be an advantage but is not essential), a good all-round education and the ability to work under pressure and without direct supervision.

The salary is around £3,300 p.a.; the hours are 10.00 am to 6.00 pm, and benefits include five weeks annual holiday and Pension and Life Assurance Schemes.

Please telephone Ann Mulloy on 01-839 1222 or write to her at CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION, 14 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6DS.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Good Housekeeping magazine is looking for a bright, young, energetic, and enthusiastic person to work as a secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

Please ring Beverly Fyfe on 834 2331.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL PERSONAL SECRETARY

Salary on scale £2,250 to £3,000 p.a. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

THE SOCIETY OF AUTHORS
South Kensington
Requires a Secretary, full time, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm, 5 days a week. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

South West Thames Regional Health Authority COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL (N.W. Surrey) requires a SECRETARY

to coordinate the activities of the Council. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

TOO BUSY TO LOOK FOR A NEW JOB DURING THE DAY

If you read our ads in The Times this week, please call us after 5.30 p.m.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

REAL ESTATE CO. W1 office needs a secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

GET OUT AND ABOUT! Have opportunity for well spoken P.A. to work for a leading company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

ADVERTISING AGENCY requires a secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

IDEAL opening for 17/20 person as secretary in busy West London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

THREE separate secretaries required for busy West London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

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SECRETARY FOR ARCHITECTURAL firm. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

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when you can enjoy the benefits of a permanent job working part-time up to four full days a week or a part of every day. There are many excellent opportunities to choose from. We are the specialists in this field and would love to help you, so ring us soon and come and see us.

Ring Kay Sykes on 437 3103
Part-Time Careers Ltd.,
10 Golden Square, W.1
(Recruitment Consultants)

ARTS, ANTIQUES AND PUBLISHING JOBS

are our speciality for temporary Secretaries, Audio Technicians, Copy Typists and Transcribers. Your good skills will be put to use in a variety of assignments in the Arts, Antiques and Publishing fields. Please contact Lila Rhodes, BERNADETTE OF BOND ST. Recruitment Consultants, No 55 (next door to Fenwick's) 01-529 1204 01-639 7363

ROSEMARY HAMERS Temporary Secretaries are always in great demand in the City. If you are well qualified, experienced and have a good knowledge of the City, please contact Rosemary Hamers, 205 Regent Street, W.1.

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£2.65 per hour—immediate work for Secretaries in West and Central London. Please contact Lila Rhodes, BERNADETTE OF BOND ST. Recruitment Consultants, No 55 (next door to Fenwick's) 01-529 1204 01-639 7363

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PERSON FRIDAY FOR THEATRE DIRECTOR

Very busy theatre director requires a person Friday afternoon to manage the box office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

Also drivers for parking work. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 am to 2 pm. Ring Lila Rhodes, BERNADETTE OF BOND ST. Recruitment Consultants, No 55 (next door to Fenwick's) 01-529 1204 01-639 7363

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PORTUGUESE TRANSLATIONS: Part of super job as junior secretary to international manager. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and supervision of staff. A good basic salary, £1,500 p.a. and excellent commission. Tel. 01-874 2124.

appears daily and featured on Wednesdays and Thursdays

THE WHO'S WHO OF WHAT'S WHERE.

THE TIMES READER SERVICE DIRECTORY.

Times Reader Service Directory (appearing every Tuesday) is a full page directory of names, addresses, telephone numbers of companies listed under the appropriate business category headings.

It gives our readers immediate access to all the information they need. And in London and the Home Counties they number more than 1 million. Our readers are busy professional people and need ready access to all sorts of business and personal services.

On Nov 7 The Who's Who of What's Where will be opened for new entries and at a cost of only £3.85 per week you can be seen in some of the best places every Tuesday.

For administrative reasons pre-payment is required and minimum booking period is 12 months, cancellation period is 56 days. Additional entries pro rata.

Booking Form

To reserve your entry, please complete this coupon and return to The Post Section, 4th Floor, The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ (01-278 9231).

I would like my entry to appear in The Times Reader Service directory each week as follows:

(One line entry=66 characters including word spaces per line.)

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Which category do you wish to appear under?

I am enclosing a cheque for £200 for a weekly one-line entry for 12 months.

Signature

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It seems, have we had time
the first of the new genera-
Volkswagen and Audi cars than
nd editions are appearing. And
many of the mark two's put
Britain, the reason for change
line improvement rather than
se to put right the mistakes
mark one.

new VW announces a new
of the Audi 80 medium saloon,
point to be made at once is
existing model is far from
out. VW is killing it after a
ust over six years, not because
lated badly but to ensure that
one is available before this
It is an echo of the Ford
of keeping the model range
rich constant revision.

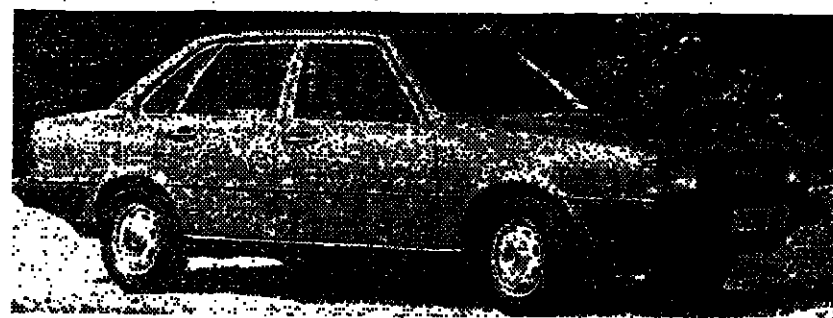
was also a marketing reason
ing out a new Audi 80. The
one, it will be recalled, was
by the mechanically identical
an apparently needless dupli-
cated by the fact that VW
di still had separate dealers,
at the rail no longer wags the
W can plan a more logical
e of the market.

new Audi 80 is significantly
better appointed than the
ne, moving it closer to the top
model, the 100, and making a
eak with the Passat (which will
y go into its mark two version
ar). The other main difference
since the Passat was launched
become a hatchback, while the
0 was saloon, and remains, an or-
tho-axial saloon.

styling, devised by the talented
Giugiaro, bears an obvious
lance to that of the 100, with
e windows each side, sloping
and chunky tail. The car is
ger than before, at 14ft 3in,
1 wider, giving better interior
particularly at the back. Entry
ear seats has been made easier
ler door openings, while the
wheelbase and wider track
help to give a better ride.

Other changes are less dramatic
present refinements rather than
ng. But they were all worth
ing. They include extra noise
material, said to be as noise
e as a 6in thick brick wall;
s with a steel core and plastic
to take minor bumps without
what is claimed to be an
anti-rust treatment; the
of a new instrument—the
eter which tells the driver
uch fuel he is using; and a
-15 gallon—petrol tank.

fascia and minor controls have
edensated and the seat belts
anchored to the frames of the
allowing the belt to move
rably and safely for all sizes of
(not a new feature, of course;
ver had it for two years) and
ugh the new Audi 80 is 44lb
over, a more efficient body shape



Moving up the market—the new Audi 80.

means that performance and fuel
consumption are similar to those of
the existing car. The single overhead
camshaft engine 1588cc is retained
and will be available with three power
outputs—75 bhp, 85 and 110.

The 110 bhp GLE will be a version
new to the British market. Although
the engine has been available in the
old Audi 80 on the Continent, it was
seen here only briefly, in the two-door
GT. Fuel-injected, it takes the new car
from rest to 60 mph in 10 seconds
and gives a top speed of 115 mph.

Average fuel consumption on all three
versions is said to be around 30 miles
to the gallon.

A full assessment of the car will
have to await its launch in Britain
early in 1979. Meanwhile a first
glance can be obtained next month
at the International Motor Show in
Birmingham.

Road test: Alfa Romeo Ti 1500

Renewed acquaintance with the
Alfa Romeo in its new, bigger-engined,
version confirms it as one of Europe's
two best light cars, the other being the
Citroen GS. This does not mean, to
anticipate the letters, that they are
necessarily the cheapest to run or the
most reliable; but as vehicles to drive,
they are, in their very different ways,
the Alfa Romeo as a racing car, the
Citroen soft and typically French.

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Citroen soft and typically French.

managed 30 to 35 mpg.
Unlike many cars with sporting
pretensions, the Alfa Romeo offers sensible
accommodation for four and a good
boot. The seats have been improved
for this latest version and give good
support without being too firm or too
soft. The driving position, despite the
steering wheel, still favours those with
long arms and short legs—as it does
in so many Italian cars.

I must concede that the Alfa Romeo's
passengers may not quite share the
enthusiasm of the driver for, as often
happens, the hand handling has been
achieved to the detriment of the ride,
which is firm and unyielding. It is, too,
a car for the open road rather than
town driving where the inability to get
into top gear underlines the buzzing
quality of the engine (flat-four), and
the Citroen GS unit is another, do tend
to sound like sewing machines. But at
70 mph on the motorway, the car will
cruise smoothly for long distances and
there is little wind noise.

To conclude with two irritations
about a generally outstanding car.
The first is the steering wheel, which
very wide turning has been achieved
of the seat belts where they are likely
to be tripped over by passengers enter-
ing and leaving the back seat. The Alfa
Romeo Ti 1.5 sells for a competitive
£3,500.

Motorway champion?

I have not had occasion to use the
Southwest motorway service area on
the M6 south of Carlisle but it seems
I should make a point of doing so.
For Southwest has been voted best
in Britain by the Government-appointed
Prior Committee, whose report on ser-
vice areas was published last week.

The committee was apparently im-
pressed by Southwest's good food and
efficient, friendly service. Unfortu-
nately it does not say so in the report,
for it struck a bargain with the ser-
vice area operators that in return for
full access to balance sheets no names
would be mentioned.

However, a reporter from the *Cum-
berland News* (which is the source of
my information) put it to Mr Peter
Prior, who that Southwest was in his
opinion the best, and got the reply:
"I am unlikely to issue a denial." The
cutting from the *Cumberland News*
reached me via Granada, the company
which—surprise, surprise—operates
Southwest, though the Prior Commit-
tee is not, those in its belief that
Granada tends to run its motorway
sites better than most.

Not that Mr Egon Ronay would
agree. The noted food guru, in a scath-
ing appraisal of motorway service areas
in the current edition of his hotel and
restaurant guide, rates Southwest as
"poor" and serves out of the 10
Canada sites as either "poor" or
"appalling". In fairness, none of
Granada's rivals, which include Trust
Houses Forte, Top Rank and Galileo
Roadchef, comes out of Mr Ronay's
survey any better.

Peter Waymark

MOTOR CARS

JAGUAR & DAIMLER

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A SERIES OF INJECTIONS TO BOOST PERFORMANCE.



For those who wish to combine the superlative comfort of travelling in a Citroën CX with just a little bit extra performance, Citroën offer a series of solutions.

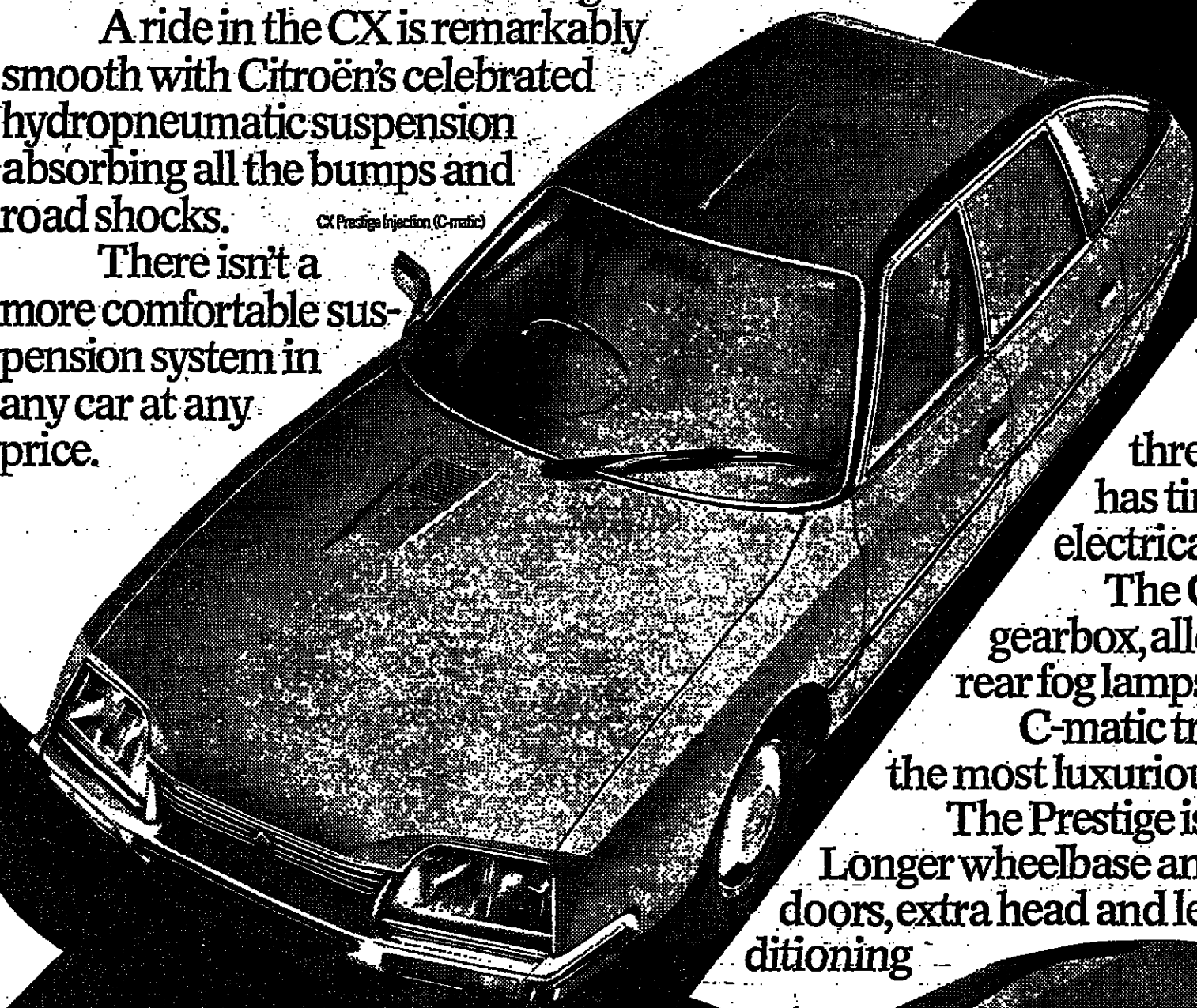
Namely, the CX GTi, the CX Pallas Injection and the CX Prestige; three CX models with Bosch L-jetronic fuel injection and electronic ignition. Each offers the kind of performance that could leave many a red-blooded sports car driver green with envy.

Matched to the electronic fuel injection is a wind cheating design that's only too willing to accommodate the extra performance. It also accounts for some pretty miserly fuel consumption. The CX GTi, for example, returns 34.9mpg at a constant 56mph (8.1 l/100km at 90km/h)*

Those who grew up associating 'performance' with a bone-shaking ride and the deafening roar of an engine will find the CX comes as nothing short of a revelation.

A ride in the CX is remarkably smooth with Citroën's celebrated hydropneumatic suspension absorbing all the bumps and road shocks.

There isn't a more comfortable suspension system in any car at any price.



Longer wheelbase and body, wider rear doors, extra head and leg room. Air conditioning



is standard. Probably the most lavish of all saloon cars available at its price. (£9254.70.)

It remains only for us to offer you a few parting words as we leave you to ponder the choice. Whichever of our injections you decide to take, you can rest assured it will make you feel a lot better.

CITROËN CX.

CITROËN CX

Aerodynamic styling makes the CX an exceptionally quiet car to drive at any speed. It reduces wind noise by allowing the wind to sweep over, under and around the car.

Steering is Citroën's unique VariPower system. No other car's steering can match it.

When parking it's finger light, and power returns to a straight line position immediately the steering wheel is released. On the open road it grows progressively firmer with increasing speed.

The combination of VariPower steering and aerodynamic styling ensures that deviation from a straight line is negligible in the CX, even when driving on a motorway in strong cross winds.

A number of subtle variations differentiate the three injection models in the CX range, each of which has tinted windows, rear sunblinds, electronic ignition and electrically adjustable exterior mirror.

The GTi is all its name implies, with a close ratio five-speed gearbox, alloy wheels, matt black window surrounds, front and rear fog lamps and specially designed head restraints. (£6979.05.)

C-matic transmission is standard on the CX Pallas Injection, the most luxurious of the standard wheelbase CX models. (£6997.77.)

The Prestige is the ultimate CX.

A selection of the 16 models in the CX range

Model	BHP	Top Speed	Price
CX 2000	102	109mph	£4966.65
CX 2000 Super	102	109mph	£5199.48
CX 2400 Super (5 speed)	115	112mph	£5813.73
CX 2500 Diesel Super	75	91mph	£6040.71
CX 2400 Pallas (5 speed)	115	112mph	£6398.73
CX 2400 Pallas (C-matic)	115	111mph	£6582.42
CX 2400 Pallas Injection (C-matic)	128	112mph	£6997.77
CX 2400 GTi Injection (5 speed)	128	118mph	£6979.05
CX 2400 Safari Estate	115	109mph	£5971.68
CX 2500 Diesel Safari Estate	75	90mph	£6315.66
CX 2400 Familiale	115	109mph	£6081.66
CX Prestige Injection (C-matic)	128	112mph	£9254.70

CX 2400 Pallas Injection (C-matic)

Taking the pressure off our prisons

It has often been said, and with a fair measure of truth, that the victims are the least considered people in the whole of the penal system. For there are rivals for this invidious position—the prison officers. It is they who bear the brunt of dealing with prisoners who may well be inadequate if not difficult, and are sometimes dangerous. They share the squalor caused by gross overcrowding in many of our Victorian local prisons. It is rarely appreciated that the prisoners' living conditions are a major factor in their working conditions.

It was the realization that of the 42,000 prison population no less than 11,000 were to a cell intended for one, and nearly 5,000 three to a cell, that led the Expenditure Committee to suggest a number of measures to lessen the pressures on the prison system both inside and by developing alternative punishments.

Prison is certainly the most expensive of the punishments available—more than £4,000 a year per prisoner excluding capital costs. In terms of reconviction rates it is also one of the least effective. Perhaps this is scarcely surprising when one considers that imprisonment makes it impossible for a man to support himself or his family, puts family relationships in jeopardy and brings him into close daily contact with the worst and wickedest. Both financial prudence and common sense suggest that prison should be reserved for the gravest of crimes and for those criminals whose activities are a menace to society.

There can be no real justification for imprisonment doing time. It is estimated that there are some 600 to 700 mentally disordered people in prisons, other than in Grendon, a specially built psychiatric prison. They present problems to prison officers out of all proportion to their numbers. To be blunt they are there only because no one else will have them. It is in large part the result of the "open door" policy of modern mental hospitals but it is the Department of Health and Social Security took responsibility for them.

Many are also convicted of offences related to alcohol and again it would make more sense to try to cure their dependence by sending them to special centres as a condition of a probation order.

Fine and maintenance defaulters are particularly tiresome. It is true that they frequently pay up once they have gone to prison but administrative effort and expense is involved and adds to the pressures on an over-burdened system. One solution would be to give them a deadline after which a community service order would be substituted—without the possibility of avoiding it by paying the fine.

An even greater headache is the host of petty and inadequate offenders who go in and out of prison almost on the revolving door principle—often they end by regarding prison as a refuge rather than a punishment. Estimates widely on their numbers—10 per cent of the entire prison population has been suggested.

For them alternatives such as day training centres and supported work schemes appear at least to give them a more constructive experience. For example, the Inner London Probation and After-Care Service are experimenting with the "Bulldog" scheme whereby persistent petty offenders with an

appalling or non-existent work record are required to work in conditions nearly approaching normal industrial ones—painting and decorating for example. If they do not turn up for work they are fetched rather than dismissed.

Even if the authorities were successful in removing all these groups from prison it still remains true that changes in sentencing policy would have a far greater impact on numbers. The future that arose recently when the Advisory Council on the Penal System recommended that the theoretical penalties should be brought into line with actual sentencing practice suggests that shorter sentences would be unpopular with the general public.

However it is instructive that Scotland manages with far shorter sentences than is the case in England and there is strong evidence that the major impact on an individual prisoner comes from his first few weeks or months of imprisonment.

In this context weekend prisons would be a very useful adjunct to existing arrangements since it means that a man is deprived of his leisure but not his livelihood, and in the modern world leisure is highly prized. The same principle lies behind the senior attendance centre, which could be used to good effect with football hooligans who would find themselves spending their precious Saturdays cooped up in an uncongenial place with their own kind. The use of booties or boots at rival gangs or innocent bystanders. Sadly, the Home Office is lukewarm to say the least about introducing the weekend prison or extending the senior attendance centres.

There is, alas, no panacea for dealing with offenders and pessimists might even argue that the whole penal system is an attempt to lock the stable door after the horse has bolted. None the less, the Expenditure Committee concluded after examining a great deal of evidence and visiting penal institutions both at home and abroad that there was much to be said for a new approach to the problem of reducing pressures on the penal system. It should seek to involve the local community and local social services and voluntary organizations more than at present in providing a variety of alternatives to prisons, such as hostels and day centres, and should include crime prevention projects as well as help for victims of crime.

The committee recognized that the certainty of detection is a powerful factor in the prevention of crime, but did not underestimate the importance of early influences on children and young people in plain English. Parents, teachers and neighbours have a clear duty to teach children right from wrong and to inculcate respect for other people and their possessions. The committee are "convinced that such a community-based approach will provide a surer foundation for developments in their field, make better use of resources... and in the long run lead to a reduction of pressures on the prison system".

Janet Fookes

Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth Drake, is chairman of the Education, Arts and Home Office sub-committee of the Expenditure Committee. She has undertaken an inquiry into the reduction of pressures on the prison system. Her findings were published yesterday.

I never supposed that the question would arise, but since it has, I might as well say at once that I do not much care to be told how to do my job as a journalist by a journalist who was sacked for professional misconduct, has been unable to find regular employment ever since, and at present lives on an ex gratia payment of £2,500 a year which comes out of the union subscriptions paid by me and my fellow-members of the NUJ. (Our contribution to his upkeep is made on an involuntary basis, none of us, as far as I know, having been asked whether we feel thus generously inclined towards him, let alone given the opportunity to construct in favour of Oxford or the RSPCA.) The fact that the gentleman in question is the present President of our union makes it worse, not better, and the fact that he doesn't know what protagonist means and spells Goebbels with one b and two l's does nothing to instill in me a feeling of confidence in his qualifications as an arbiter of journalistic standards and an instructor in their application.

These thoughts are provoked by reading a pamphlet written by Mr Denis MacShane and published by the NUJ under the title *Black and Front: Journalists and Race Reporting*, in which Mr MacShane takes it upon himself to tell us (the pamphlet is to be distributed to branches and office sections of the NUJ) how we should see our duties when we are writing news, comment or headlines about racial matters. The document is foolish, intolerant, contradictory (on

page 14 he insists that the National Front is given far too much publicity and on page 13 that it has "been ignored for a long time"), and curiously selective in its attitude to totalitarian organisations—condemning the National Front both for its dictatorial aims and its brutal methods, yet remaining silent on its mirror-image, the totalitarian Socialist Workers' Party, which calls for criminal violence against National Front members and uses the NF as a stalking-horse for its own equally repellent aims. The pamphlet is also very careless, not to say shifty, in its use of evidence. Mr MacShane, for instance, is at pains to condemn those of his fellow-journalists who write or sub-edit material on racial matters in such a way as to produce inferences unwarranted by the facts. But that is a very good description of this reference, in his pamphlet, to the NF:

"They have not faded away. They have up as in the 1977 GLC elections and down as in the 1978 local elections. But a few days after some commentators had dismissed the poor showing of racists in the 1978 council elections there was a racist murder in East London and a racist shogun attack in Wolverhampton."

In that passage Mr MacShane is not only inaccurate (the NF's vote does not now show a series of "ups and downs" but a steady decline) which I suppose was necessary to his attempt to portray the NF as a menace that would justify his demand for their activities to be reported as he lays down rather than as each journalist and newspaper sees fit; he

Bernard Levin

Noddy language like this is really best ignored

It is also guilty of smear journalism of the worst type, skipping in successive sentences from the fall in NF electoral support to a reference to two specific crimes of violence, these last being presented as though they proved that NF electioneering was not, after all, on the wane, and of course without any evidence that members of the NF were responsible.

Nor is that the only example of Mr MacShane's somewhat individual attitude to evidence. In a section containing advice on where journalists can obtain information about racial matters, he recommends what he calls an excellent monthly magazine called *Searchlight* which provides detailed, strictly factual accounts of the past and present activities of extreme right-wing groups in Britain... It is an invaluable source for journalists doing investigations into local racial extremists.

In fact, *Searchlight*, so far from being either "excellent" or "strictly factual" is written in the language, and with the attitudes, of the crudest propaganda, and a journalist doing investigations into racial extremists or anything else would be very ill-advised to regard it as an "invaluable source".

These egregious faults in Mr MacShane's presentation of his case rest upon a foundation of confused and untenable assumptions, chief among which is that journalism concerned with racial matters ought to be guided by a special and exclusive set of principles not applicable to journalism in other fields. It is not surprising, in the circumstances, that the whole thing is written in that

revolving Noddy language ("DO be careful to report any race story fully in context... DO press management to recruit more extensively from the ethnic communities... DON'T forget the effect your story may have on members of ethnic minorities or racists...") always used by those who think they know other people's business better than the other people do themselves, and are thus impelled not only to lecture them but to patronize them.

But Mr MacShane's pamphlet raises one very important general question that I think is worth discussing. The pamphlet, irrespective of its own particular defects, fits into an increasingly widespread pattern of left-wing pressure on free speech. Mr MacShane does not go so far as does, for instance, Mr Peter Hain, who is at present drumming up a campaign to deny the NF their right to party political broadcasts during the next general election, and to invite improper physical interference with such broadcasts should he fail in his campaign to suppress in advance the free speech of those who disagree with him. But the whole tenor of Mr MacShane's approach ("Can there be press freedom to slander a whole section of the community?") suggests a wish to restrict further the right to disseminate views he finds unacceptable. My own position in this matter is quite clear: I believe that the National Front and the Socialist Workers' Party and indeed all other groups, whether as repulsive and totalitarian as the NF

and SWP or as innocent and harmless as the Beekkeepers' Association should have the right to say and put, collectively or as individuals, anything they like within the law. But the NUJ has already, by extending its "Code of Conduct" and by introducing "Guidelines on race" demanded from its members restrictions on their free speech more onerous than those imposed by the law, and has even refused membership to a man (Mr David McCadden) who, though otherwise qualified as a journalist to join, is deemed ineligible because of his NF associations and writings.

But the ancient principle still holds: free speech is for the mass as well as the nice, and the mass need its protection more than the latter. I have no doubt that, as Mr MacShane tells us, the NF would suppress free speech if it came to power, and I have no doubt that (as he does not tell us) the SWP and the C would do likewise. But all are entitled to campaign for their policies, hypocritically as well as honestly, provided they keep the law. I do not like the present tendency, within the NUJ as well as outside it, to question that principle (and I would like it no more, incidentally, if the questioning were directed against views of the left as well as of the right). Mr MacShane's pamphlet does nothing to help maintain the principle, and would do much to weaken it further. I hope it will be ignored.

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The Battle of Britain that never was?



Hurricane pilots on standby "somewhere in England" in 1940.

By tradition, the Battle of Britain ended on September 15, 1940. Whereupon the obviously undefeated Luftwaffe played merry hell with the major cities of Britain, blasting them by night until the bombers were withdrawn and redeployed to assist the Wehrmacht in Russia. Who won the Battle of Britain is both a hypothetical and a moot question, for there never was a Battle of Britain.

There would have been a battle of Britain if the Wehrmacht had mounted an airborne and amphibious assault on Kent; the "Battle of Britain" as a title, was simply conjured up by Churchill. The necessary assumption for Operation Sea Lion was that Fighter Command should first be eliminated, an impossible operation since air forces cannot be eliminated unless armies overrun the stricken airfields. There was not the slightest prospect of this because the German armies never set foot on the mainland of Britain. This was because the Royal Navy possessed overwhelming superiority over the German navy. Sea power was decisive.

The importance of the battle in the air has been exaggerated and, perhaps worse, has become an emotive issue. "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few" was brilliant Churchillian rhetoric—although it was carefully rehearsed and to some extent a platitude. The figures of German aircraft destroyed, which swelled to 185 on September 15, gave shaken British morale a tremendous boost. The fact that about one third of that total was actually destroyed was unimportant in those hectic days: the British public believed the claims to be accurate and so did Churchill. It was good propaganda.

But the Battle of Britain pales into insignificance when one considers the ferocious air battles fought between the Russians and the Luftwaffe at the time of Stalingrad and afterwards. The air battles over Malta quite outclass the efforts of Fighter Command. One must keep a sense of perspective: one is making an historical appraisal. Emotiveness and history make bad bedfellows. Leaving aside questions of strategy, there are some extraordinary facts about the aerial fighting in the summer of 1940. Officially it was decided to enclose the battle of Britain between June 10 and October 31—which is nonsense. (The campaign really began over Dunkirk and ended on September 15.) However, those pilots and aircrew who were sent off on operations during that time were granted the Battle of Britain clasp to the 1939-45 War Medal—one operational sortie was sufficient. In consequence some 3,500 pilots and aircrew were awarded the clasp, but in

fact the total of effective pilots amounted to 500. Only 30 per cent of the pilots claimed to have had a hand even in the shared destruction of one German aircraft. Less than 15 per cent of pilots could claim to have personally destroyed one. Twelve per cent could reasonably claim to have destroyed two, and a mere seven per cent were credited with four or more aircraft destroyed.

Seventeen pilots were each credited with a score of 10 or more enemy aircraft destroyed—between them they shot down

241. High on the list of these aces was Flying Officer W. Urbanowicz, a Pole credited with 14 aircraft destroyed. But top of the list with 17 confirmed victories was a Czech, Sergeant-Pilot J. Frantisek, who served in four different air forces and gained success in combat in all of them. In the Battle of Britain he was attached to No 303 (Polish) Squadron. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal with a posthumous bar; the Virtuti Militari—the Polish VC; the Croix de Guerre; and the Czech War Cross. Not

the Victoria Cross—is it still too late?

Due to pressure from Czech pilots who fought in Fighter Command, the communist authorities reluctantly agreed to lay a memorial stone near Prostějov, Moravia, where he was born. (If they had not acceded one suspects that the Soviets would have had to make yet another military invasion to quell a civil war.) Yet this outstanding pilot has received no official acknowledgement whatsoever from the British, even

though he did more than any other person to win the "Battle of Britain". Surely it is high time that the Government commissioned someone to create a statue of this great man, for the RAF Museum, Hendon.

H R Allen

Wing Commander H. R. Allen DFC, was active operational in Fighter Command in 1940 and went on to command two fighter squadrons than any else in British history.

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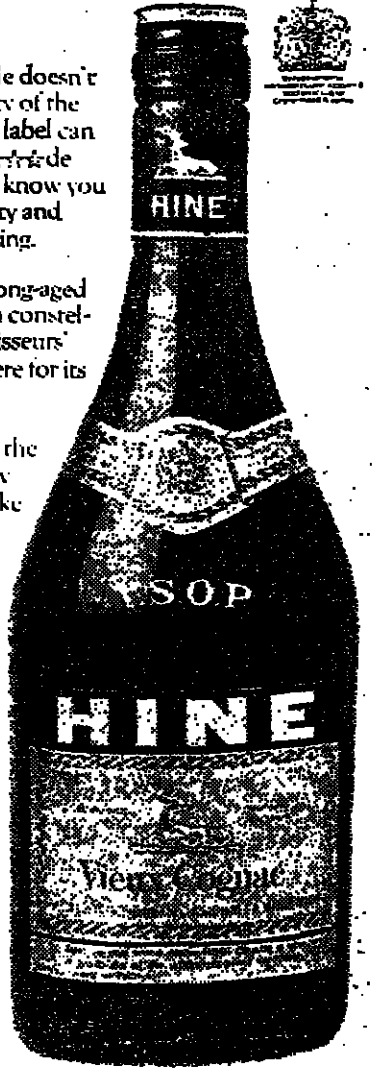
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Only the mice stay away from the fiesta

"I'm afraid the mice will get the DTs so bad they won't be able to climb the ladder to get their drink," Señor Felipe González said. "With 100 or more people at a time traipsing through the bodega, they are frightened. They don't like out and they miss their drink."

He was referring to the plight of the pet mice in his family's bodega. ("wine cellars", although they are above ground) in Jerez de la Frontera, the home of sherry.

The mice, which seem to be worth every drop they drink in terms of publicity photos, normally scurry up a tiny ladder to sip cream sherry from a plate set out for them, but they refused to perform for the guests at the annual Fiesta de la Vendimia, the sherry harvest festival of Jerez.

For the mice and for Señor Felipe González (who is no relation to Spain's similarly named Socialist Party leader), the situation seemed perfectly natural. It did not seem that way to the official guests, most of them Californians. But then, as another González, Mauricio, pointed out when he was entertaining them at a lavish garden party, everybody in Jerez has sherry for breakfast—even those who don't drink.

He explained that with more than 100 million imperial gallons of wine aging in the many bodegas of Jerez and the two other towns of the sherry district, Puerto de Santa María and Sanlúcar de Barrameda, all of it evaporating at a rate of 3 per cent to 4 per cent a year, there are more than 8,000 gallons of the stuff floating in the air on an average day in Jerez. We all breathe deeply.

Brando is as big a business as wine for some of the sherry companies. One big shipper has a pipeline running from a vast eight-acre bodega to the bottling plant. When it is running at capacity, as it frequently does, the brandy flows at the rate of 6,000 gallons an hour. Watchmen are said to keep a sharp lookout for thirsty men with hand drills.

Every year the fiesta is dedicated to a different country or area. This year it was the turn of California, which was founded by the Spaniard Fray Junipero Serra, who first planted the vine there. And it was California which furnished the phylloxera-resistant rootstocks to Spain and the rest of Europe early this century when the phylloxera plague destroyed nearly every vineyard on the Continent.

The sherry growers are grateful, of course, but they would be even more grateful if Cali-

fornians, who produce some quite potable wines, would stick to the real stuff and give up drinking a certain California product which, they claim, is usurping the name of sherry. Since the United States is not a signatory to international agreements on the protection of products like wine, Spanish sherry exporters can do little about it legally. But they hope, through the mediation of California wine and food writers who have discovered the difference for themselves at the fiesta, to convince the Californian public that there is no valid substitute.

Some of the technically minded American guests appeared sceptical at the beginning of the week about claims by representatives of the Sherry Council, the quality control body, and the sherry shippers that the skilled noses of tasters in each bodega are much more reliable and more respected than the clients' analyses. Señor Hugh Unglicht, who despite his Swiss origin, is an officially proclaimed citizen of Jerez, set the American straight. "Wine," he told them, "is a living thing. If you look at it under a microscope you will find all kinds of tiny creatures eating each other up and making love. It's awfully difficult to tell them what they should be doing, so the best thing to do is to give them the natural conditions to do their own thing well."



Señor Unglicht, a retired manager of a well known Bodega, philosophized: "A good wine is like a good woman. What it loses in beauty as it grows older, it gains in character."

The Fiesta de la Vendimia, with its many rounds of sumptuous and exclusive parties, including black tie dinners for hundreds of guests inside the

cathedral-like bodegas, is as much a test of stamina as it is a lesson in the virtues of wine. One of the Californians insisted that he could not understand why there had been so little foreign investment (the meant American investment) in the thriving sherry industry. Señor Antonio Barbado, president of the Sherry Council, set him straight and at the same time, waved the flag for another country which has admired sherry since the days when Sir Francis Drake claimed it as booty and which has traditionally been Spain's best sherry customer. "Quite a few Englishmen have become interested in sherry and have established themselves here, doing good business," he said.

It was an understatement as big as a bodega. The list of names of sherry shippers leaves no doubt about the long and close relationship between British and Spanish families in the wine trade. Later the Vendimia guests had the chance to chat with native Spaniards with names such as Williams or Terry and admire the impeccable Oxford accents of people with names such as Ruiz or Diaz.

When the guests turned to inhaling the fragrance of various sherries, they were helped by the knowledge gained at a session with one of the most prominent noses in the area, and of Don José Ignacio Doméneque, a nose which is even more noteworthy for its finely tuned

olfactory powers than for its impressive size. Although he heads a group of companies he still pays close personal attention to the selection of bodegas started by his ancestors.

With samples of wines in our textbooks, we seekers of knowledge drank from the fountain of wisdom as he delivered a masterful lecture which culminated in an opportunity for those of us who cannot make history to drink it. Our palates were allowed to feel the smooth and stimulating caress, our noses the inspiring aroma of a wine that was born nearly two centuries ago, a rare vintage sherry rather than one blended in customary solera process.

Some things about the traditional sherry harvest festival are changing in the new democratically-minded Spain. For the first time in 31 years, the election of the Fiesta comes from a middle-class family rather than from the sherry aristocracy. This year's titleholder, Señora Ana María Clark, is one of the large sherry companies. She could hardly have been chosen more democratically. After a committee selected 13 nominees for the office, all of them from families not in the social register, the girls chose their queen.

Harry Debelius



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THREE WISE EUROPEANS

resident Giscard d'Estaing has written to the heads of government of France's eight partners in the European Community, drawing their attention to the institutional problems which will arise from the proposed enlargement of the Community to bring in Greece, Portugal and Spain, and suggesting that a committee of three independent wise men (or women) be set up to study them. He would like the decision taken quickly, so that the idea is accepted by the three people could be chosen, and the terms of reference agreed, at the next Community summit in December.

Some French newspapers have interpreted this as a primarily a domestic political operation, intended partly to pre-empt some Gaullist arguments against enlargement and partly to further the President's object of "opening up" French political life, since it is suggested that the wise men should have to be French, and Frenchmen with extensive European experience are to be found in the centre-left or left rather than in the hard core of the governing majority. The remedies of this argument are very tenuous. It is not hard to think of suitable French candidates who are either associated with the majority or non-political technocrats; and the need to foresee and if possible prevent the problems posed by enlargement is a perfectly genuine one which would be served even if M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, were not trying to exploit the issue for his own political advantage.

The proposal should therefore be taken seriously, and considered on its merits. M. Giscard d'Estaing is certainly right in saying that the first enlargement from six to nine has already added some of the Community's institutions and procedures very widely, and that a "simple" amendment to twelve of the arrangements originally made for six will not be good enough.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PATRONAGE

certain incongruity often arises when the language of politics is applied to the arts. It dictates the awkward relationships imposed on workers in any fields of the arts by the fact that major patronage, now and in the foreseeable future, must for the most part be public, with politicians holding the purse-strings. The title of the Conservative Party's new discussion paper, "The Arts: the Way Forward", confidently applies a normally innocent political cliché in a context where its associations of advance and obsolescence seem only ambiguously appropriate. Forward from what to what? From Chaucer and Dowland, absolutely to be put behind us, to community arts and concrete poetry? How are judgments to be made as to the direction in which progress lies, and who are to make them?

But it is only a figure of speech. The paper is anything but intolerant. It is indeed lavishly broadminded, full of goodwill towards every kind of artistic activity—which it takes to embrace categories as far apart as television drama and armed societies. It affirms the need for a high level of public patronage, as well as for measures to encourage private assistance as well. It is refresh-

The size of the Commission, for instance, with two seats earmarked for each of the four big countries and one each for the rest, is already considered excessive by most people who have to do with it, including its own members.

A lot of time and money is spent (dare one say wasted?) on translating working documents into five languages and legal documents into seven (including Danish and Irish). Balance between the claims of member-states is often given priority over administrative efficiency in matters of appointments (probably inflating the bureaucracy beyond what it would otherwise be) and also of contracts (for instance consultants for foreign aid projects under the European Development Fund), as well as in political decisions. All these problems are likely to be aggravated when three new members are brought in, each with its own language, its political and economic axes to grind, and its natural desire for a share of the benefits.

The problem may look technical. It is in fact extremely political. In essence it is a problem of how much any state is prepared to give up, whether of its share in the spoils, or of its influence on decisions, or simply of its prestige. Three wise persons, however independent, will not be able to solve this. What they might do is to produce a study which pinpoints the issues and clarifies the debate. The idea is therefore worth taking up, provided they are given a fairly short deadline (three months would probably be ample), and provided their appointment is not delayed by a wrangle about their nationality. If each of the three biggest states (West Germany, France and Britain) tries to insist on nominating one, the others, led by the Italians, will almost certainly block the whole thing, and the idea will simply become one more example of the problem it is intended to solve.

If there is a solution it must

lie in all the member states, big and small, being less preoccupied with their national position in the Community institutions and more concerned with seeing that the Community can actually function for the benefit of all. Of course every state has some particular national interest to defend, and its government will wish to be able to do so in the Council of Ministers. But it is high time that all states accepted that the Commissioners, and the officials working under them, are not there to represent particular national interests and therefore ought not to be nominated by their home governments; nor should national balance be the prime consideration in their recruitment. Therefore the size of the Commission itself ought not to be determined by the need to find two places for some states and one place for others.

As far as political decisions are concerned, M. Giscard d'Estaing is believed to favour a kind of "security council" on the United Nations model, with Britain, France and West Germany as permanent members and the others sitting in rotation. Although he thinks this is quite different from the "directorate" proposed by de Gaulle at the time of the "Somaes affair", it is very unlikely to arouse any less hostility among the states not slated for permanent status. Realistically, it has to be accepted that no state is going to allow major decisions affecting its national interests to be taken in its absence. The full Council of Ministers will therefore have to have as many members as the Community itself, and will still have to take major decisions unanimously or not at all. But states will have to be prepared in future to let themselves be outvoted on issues that are not of overwhelming national importance—as was envisaged funnily enough in the Treaty of Rome. The Community of Six could afford to ignore this rule. A Community of Twelve will have to revise it.

on the subject is measurably more reserved in tone than the rest of the document. The party's hopes are based not only on money raised by tax, but also on money attracted after the relief of tax. A general reduction of marginal income tax rates would enable the individual to bestow his patronage more freely where he chose. In addition, specific tax changes should, it proposes, provide incentives to personal and corporate contributions to charities including those devoted to the arts, while "drastic" tax concessions should enable the owners of historic houses to designate for the support of the house capital assets which would then be exempt from capital taxation.

These proposals are worth pursuing. But the American experience of specific incentives for patronage indicates that their most conspicuous effect can be to fill museums with second-rate work and inflate art prices. Capital tax exemption for settlements in maintenance funds has already proved difficult to apply in a form that does not unacceptably restrict the options open to the owner. A substantial reduction in the marginal rate of income tax could by itself be expected to achieve many of the benefits anticipated from the alternative proposals.

Controlling rabbits

From Mr E. F. Boosey
Sir, The article by Hugh Clayton (August 21) on rabbit control, and P. C. Horton's letter (September 4) in response to it, show very clearly how out of touch with nature is modern agriculture. Pest populations increasing to plague proportions is the simple, direct and inevitable result of their natural predators being hunted, shot, trapped and poisoned until they become extinct, or nearly so, as has happened in Britain in the case of the otter, the pine marten, the polecat and most of our birds of prey. Foxes, stoats and weasels, three other rabbit-predators, are also being persecuted by gamekeepers and farmers, and their numbers are much lower than they would otherwise be.

Thus the problem has been brought about by man, thinking—wrongly, as always—that he and his works are not subject to the laws of nature. No consideration seems to have been given to reversing the process which has led to the present situation. Instead, more money is being spent on research and more poison, which like DDT, will be thought to be safe, is to be spread around the countryside, and not once but over and over again as the rabbit population recovers.

If decision makers had their priorities right, there would be very heavy fines or prison sentences for anyone harming a bird of prey, and foxes, stoats and weasels would no longer be regarded as "vermin" but would become protected animals, their true value recognized at last.

Inevitably, one is reminded of Pete Seeger's words: "When will we ever learn?" and one knows the answer.
Yours faithfully,
E. F. BOOSEY,
Norfolk Conservation Corps,
Flat 16, Suffolk Place,
Toftwood,
East Dereham,
Norfolk.

Future government of Rhodesia

From Ray Whitney, MP for Wycombe (Conservative)

Sir, I counted nine highly debatable assumptions in your leading article on Rhodesia today (September 12). I cannot hope for enough space to examine them all but perhaps you will allow me a few words on your most fundamental and depressing point.

My recent visit to Rhodesia has convinced me that we do not need simply to accept your assertion that the new Zimbabwe "cannot now be held to a moderate place in the line of a moderate place". Of course the odds are in favour of the pessimists. They usually are.

Nkomo's benefits from the (relatively and temporarily) safe haven in Zambia provided by an increasingly reluctant President Kaunda. The same is true for Mugabe in Machel's Mozambique. The dispute between the two leaders are backed, to varying degrees, by those exemplars of democracy the five "front line" Presidents and the Soviet Union and Cuba. The British and United States Governments—since certainly against their own public opinion—are working hard on Nkomo's behalf (Owen even managed to call him "the father of his people"). And the world press continues to play an important part in building up the image of the two leaders.

The extraordinary words of the Government's White Paper on the Anglo-American proposals, "the forces of the Liberation Armies". Of course they are creating serious disruption (as we know from North and Ireland this is not too difficult) but the reality is that these "armies" total about 8,000 young killers marauding in a country three times the size of England.

Should democrats and moderates therefore be so concerned about such things as Bishop Muzorewa? We do not need to do so and if we do, we should not do so just for a chance, instead of harping constantly on the difficulties which for the most part have been created by our own opposition to the UDI principles we try to think more positively.

The fact is that, despite all that has happened, it would be difficult for any unbiased observer (admittedly a rare breed in this situation) to deny that Muzorewa, Sibhelo and Chirau still jointly command the hearts and minds of the majority of black Rhodesians. Why do foreign correspondents make so much of the fact that some of the meetings of the leaders of the transitional Government in rural areas are so poorly attended? Do they not understand about intimidation? The dissent of Nkomo and Muzorewa for free elections clearly indicates that they recognize the position and the weakness of their own support.

Britain must not therefore wait "to be drawn in at some later stage", as you put it. We—with the Americans—must act now to install in Rhodesia the democracy we have talked about for so long. Ideally, we should do so through our agents then that discredited duo Owen and Young, but that is, regrettably, how too much to hope for in the next few crucial months. We can only therefore urge them to shed their respective prejudices and help the Labour Party about Smith and Nyerere and the United States Administration (or at least part of it) about white guilt.

Rukharia's reputation

From Professor Leonard Schapiro, FBA

Sir, Mr Ronay's excellent article on Rukharia in your issue of September 11 is most welcome and his plea for the rehabilitation of Rukharia most just. The present liberal phase of the "Bolsheviks" owes much to Rukharia. Not only was he, according to many accounts, the most approachable of leaders for many intellectuals who fell foul of Stalin, but he founded a whole school of followers (few of whom survived) who, in the hands of what was later to become known as "socialism with a human face".

It is, however, unfortunate, that Mr Ronay should have written at the conclusion of his article that during his trial, Rukharia "objectively" pleaded guilty to the charges against him. On the contrary, by the standards of these preposterous trials, so called, Rukharia's admissions were very guarded—in fact, he was not even asked to plead guilty to the effect that they represented the minimum that the Soviet authorities would accept, in return for sparing the life of his infant son. One charge, that of conspiring to

murder Lenin in 1918, he repeatedly refused to admit.

He did acknowledge the remaining charges, but in the kind of Communist double speak that clearly implied to those who knew the language, that what he was admitting was not guilt in the hands of the enemies of the regime, but the minimum admission "objectively"—that is to say, not guilty of having actually committed the terrorism, espionage or sabotage with which he was charged, but of having in effect played into the hands of the enemies of the regime by his opposition to Stalin. As he said in his final plea "It has once more been proved that 'departure' from the position of Bolshevism means siding with political counter-revolutionary bandits". This was presumably the minimum admission exacted from him by Stalin which enabled him to put Rukharia on trial instead of murdering him in secret. There was nothing "abject" about Rukharia, even in the terrible position in which he found himself.

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD SCHAPIRO,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.

From Mr Raymond Blackburn
Sir, The leading letter in *The Times* today (September 13), from Mr Kyle maintains that Britain should have used or encouraged the use of force at the time of UDI. Even if true the point would be irrelevant.

I have found Africans to be concerned with the immediate and practical problems. They know that the likely outcome is a military dictatorship although perhaps one in which the people are less afraid of their rulers than a black majority government. They would not agree with your leading article (September 12) that Zimbabwe "cannot now be held to a moderate place". This does not mean that they are agreed that any particular person or party should inherit power, only that the future of Zimbabwe should be decided by free elections.

It is said that both the internal settlement and the Anglo-American initiative are dead, if so the only practical prospect is that UDI should be ended and Britain should undertake responsibility for arranging free elections preferably under international auspices. It appears possible that the white Rhodesians might accept this now or in the near future. They may know better than we that the future of the country will be determined by the majority of the white Rhodesians. The Rhodesians are not averse to a miracle if disaster is to be avoided.

Mr Muzorewa has once again disagreed with Nkomo about talks and we should not assume that Mr Nkomo has made any final decision. Obviously everyone should be given the chance to participate in any elections but there must be a strong central authority to guarantee freedom at the polls.

Many Africans believe that we are running away from our responsibilities. This may have the good effect of negating any suspicion that we are trying to restore imperialism. Such suspicion, however groundless, could be very dangerous and we should certainly avoid it. Nobody expects to see the OAU supervise the elections if they are willing to do so.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homedale Road, Chiswick, W4.

The Liberal Party and Mr Thorpe

From Mr Quentin Crewe

Sir, Lord Gladwyn (September 13) suggests that Mr Bernard Levin (September 12) is both over excited and ridiculous in his castigation of the behaviour of Liberal leaders towards Mr Jeremy Thorpe. Lord Gladwyn, in his enthusiasm for what is, in my view, a plainly missed point.

Let us leave aside the question of why a man who everyone agrees has a right to be presumed innocent should behave any differently from one who is known to be innocent. That is a matter for Mr Thorpe alone.

Surely what Mr Levin pointed up was the fact that by taking any attitude about what Mr Thorpe should do, Mr Steel and his seemly friends could be in danger of influencing any jury that might eventually have to consider the case.

It is not likely that a jurymen might recall that Mr Thorpe's colleagues, who presumably know him well, refused to speak in his defence, kicked him out of his shadow duties and begged him not to come to their conference? Might they not conclude from these actions however seemingly that his colleagues had doubts about his innocence? That would be an unseemly and unwelcome excited about.

Yours faithfully,
QUENTIN CREWE,
Netherstrey, Crewe, Cheshire.

From Mr Graham Phillips

Sir, How pleasant it would be if, as Bernard Levin (September 12) seems to assert, Mr Thorpe's presence at Southport could be reduced to a question of whether a man is innocent until he is proved guilty. And how naive of Mr Levin to pretend that that is ever likely to be the real point at issue.

"Innocence, hypocrisy", he says. "Squalor, Haggard, venom on enough heads for half the Liberal Party to sue him for defamation, he turns with particular scorn on David Steel for having the wit to recognise what is likely to happen when Jeremy Thorpe does turn up."

Mr Steel is at the head of a party which knows that its plans for root and branch reform of Britain's political system could be crucial to our survival as a democracy.

With a general election imminent, with the Liberal Party putting forward its policies, it is not surprising that those of the other parties, you might think that the nation's press would be attempting to report, however critically, what is said at the Liberal Assembly.

Confront this with my only contact with the press at Monday's civil liberties debate.

One reporter only came in to ask if there was anybody in the room from North Devon. Two others stuck microphones under my nose for a reaction to the "Thorpe Affair". (I don't know whether they were not surprised. Nobody expects to see more than a few minutes to report the actual debate.)

Mr Levin is guilty of the greatest cant of all, if he expects the Liberal leadership not to try to ensure that press attention is focused at their Assembly on the points that really matter. The press, while Mr Levin leading the charge, seem bent instead on turning forecasts that the

Liberals will be damaged by Mr Thorpe's problems into a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Since Jeremy is coming, let his rest assured that both he and Marion will be greeted with affection that is their due; and, he is ever short of a platform, Jeremy is welcome to my constituency any time he cares to come. Do not be surprised, however, if I delegate the press corps to Southport with something less than warmth or respect.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM PHILLIPS,
Liberal Prospective Parliamentary Candidate, Sevensalls, Liberal Party Assembly, Southport.

From Dr Peter B. Baker

Sir, Lord Gladwyn (*The Times* September 13) betrays himself in suggesting that Mr Thorpe should avoid unnecessary publicity, "until that happy day arrives, when his (Mr Thorpe's) innocence is proved if it does". Mr Thorpe's innocence needs no proving; it is guilt, if any, that must be proved. Lord Gladwyn further suggests that "friends of the Liberal Party should rally behind the unfortunate David Steel and his 12 parliamentary associates". Maybe—but friends of Liberalism should rally behind Mr Thorpe.

Yours faithfully,
PETER B. BAKER,
6 Poplar Road,
Merton Park, SW19.

From Mr M. Hennessey

Sir, Mr Bernard Levin, in his article (September 13) on Mr Thorpe and his Liberal Party colleagues, once again generates more heat than light. Caught up in his flow of invective, he seems to follow from this that when a man is accused of an offence we are to ignore it until a jury's verdict is given.

The ideal of "innocent until proven guilty" has no meaning except as a concept in law, i.e. that it is for the prosecutor to prove guilt and not for the accused to establish his innocence. It does not follow from this that when a man is accused of an offence we are to ignore it until a jury's verdict is given.

In any dealings with people we have to pay attention to what we know about them and the fact that a man has been charged with an offence is relevant knowledge in many situations and certainly so in an attempt to gain public office. It would be nonsense to suggest that electors could ignore a criminal charge when voting for a candidate and, in fact, it would be a criminal act of duty on their part if they did.

The leaders of the Liberal Party are quite right if they take the view that an election should be about policies and performance and that the situation should not be confused by the personal problems of one candidate. This approach may be "candid" but it is not fair and the candidate should accept the position and stand down until he can come before electors again without the incubus of his personal difficulties.

Yours faithfully,
M. HENNESSEY,
13 Albion Drive,
Tonbridge,
Kent.

September 13.

Village school closures

From the Chairman of Northumberland County Council

Sir, Northumberland has the sparsest population density of any part of England and the problem of rural schools has long been of rural concern to us. We absolutely agree that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the village school as far as possible, but the correspondence so far has not, in my view, faced the question of how many children should be regarded as the minimum below which education cannot be provided. It is the interest of the children themselves that is the positive disadvantage for the village to have a bad school. It is just as difficult to make bricks without straw as to have schools without children.

The drastic fall in the numbers of children is countryside. We in this county have tried to keep our rural village schools open in the face of this trend—so much so that 11 per cent of our primary schools have now less than 20 pupils and 28 per cent less than 30.

For other reasons we have had, unfortunately, to close 6 village schools in the past five years, but

we have built two new ones. One remote school in the Coquet Valley has been "mothballed" when no children remained on the roll at all, but will be re-opened if young families move into that area. The cost of these schools is indeed high (our unit cost of primary education is the second highest in England), but we believe this cost to be justified. No more schools will be closed until the number of pupils drops below 10, maybe not even then.

We are, alas, unable to influence this continuing trend, and indeed the special compensation for "scarcity" in the calculation of Rate Support Grant, which Mr Geoffrey Hiron introduced in 1973, has been withdrawn in favour of inner cities, to the great detriment of rural areas, by the present Government, who have done little to persuade us that they care much for the problem of rural villages, so well identified in your columns recently.

Yours faithfully,
RIDLEY, Chairman,
Northumberland County Council,
County Hall,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

September 13.

The suffragettes

From Dr Brian Harrison

Sir, You will be pleased to know that both your correspondents are correct. Jill Craigie (September 7) correctly points to a change in suffragist electoral strategy in 1913, but this was not a decision to "support the Labour Party". The suffragist organ *Common Cause* shows that the move towards the Labour Party was much more limited in scope, and occurred in two stages. In May 1912 the suffragist council decided (Mrs Corbett-Aschby, as she then was, opposing it) that in circumstances where both Liberal and Labour suffragist candidates were standing, the Labour candidate should be preferred; and in February 1913, that suffragists should not campaign on behalf of Liberal candidates.

Dame Margery rightly feels uncomfortable when Jill Craigie (August 28) sees Mrs Fawcett as running away from the Liberal Party "in favour" and leading her followers "into the open arms of the Labour Party"; she was in no position to do that, and (as her letterance on family allowances shows) she remained a staunch individualist. And the arms of the pre-war Labour Party conference and of many Labour leaders were open only for adult suffrage, not for the class-based oratory franchise for which pre-war suffragists were in effect campaigning.

The need to plot a progressive course between these rival modes of enfranchising women was a minor reason (there were several major ones) why Campbell-Bannan-

man in summer 1906 could not possibly have taken the course Miss Craigie sketches out for him in her article. By the way, is there any evidence that the Liberal Party's decline had anything to do with woman suffrage? Jill Craigie's article supplies no more than a too-casual hypothesis.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN HARRISON,
Corpus Christi College,
Oxford.

September 9.

Disabled travellers

From Mr George Wilson

Sir, Mr Anderson's letter of September 4 and its mention of the guide to British Rail for disabled people prepared by the Central Council for the Disabled in 1975 forces me to correct his statement about its availability. The guide was so successful that it was out of print by the end of 1976.

Our original intention was to reprint every five years, that period seeming to allow the changes in the system which would justify a new edition. There have however been so many changes and improvements in British Rail services for disabled people that a revised edition is being prepared and my association, the successor to the Central Council, hopes to publish the guide again at the beginning of 1979.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE WILSON,
Director, Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation,
25 Mortimer Street, W1,
September 7.

Organization of research

From Professor Sir Brian Pippard, FRS

Sir, Professor Pasternak and his colleagues (September 13), rightly draw attention to the importance of persistence and continuity in scientific research. It seems anomalous for research Councils to support this so enthusiastically in the Big Sciences, especially at the international centres of fundamental physics, while ignoring its significance in laboratory physics.

In the technological departments of universities, where what is on is distinctly more relevant to the life and economy of the country. If we are to maintain any sort of place in the van of scientific progress, and if we are to send out advances with some experience of an advanced techniques essential to a modern industry, we need in research laboratories scientists who have dedicated their lives to the relentless and application of new instruments and techniques, from one example students will acquire essential craft of experimental science.

There is a limit to the time teaching staff can spend on maintaining technical repertoire, and it is not such to keep us up to date. The universities cannot afford to appoint many technical experts as are needed, especially as those we really need can command salaries elsewhere at least comparable with those of professors.

believe the best way for the research Councils to stimulate research and bring new life into advanced industries of this country, would be to establish a technical corps of rigorously selected scientists for secondment to university departments as metier criteria of need and excellence they might wish to apply. There need be little fear of the consequences of giving permanent employment to such experts; they are less likely than the average university staff member to go stale in middle life, and they would cer-

All votes together

From Sir Frank Marshall

Sir, Geoffrey Smith's "All Votes Together" (September 13) indicating that the general, Scottish and Welsh Assemblies and European elections could all theoretically be held on the same day (June 7, 1979), is a timely and not simply a symptom of a fevered imagination. But why stop there? Surely there are many other issues of public interest upon which the British public could contemporaneously be invited to exercise their referendary rights.

Capital punishment, vivisection, the income tax, the excise duty on beer, etc. are all issues which readily spring to mind as worthy of inclusion in this Electoral Grand Slam. And I do not apologise to the very many other lobbies I have advertently omitted from my sample.

Let June 7, 1979 be "Voice of the People" Day and be declared a public holiday.

But for any Prime Minister to exercise his "discretion" on the lines of Geoffrey Smith's hypothesis would be wholly to disregard electorate and Parliament alike.

If we had to contemplate a disregard so callous, it might be as well to make it as confusingly complete as I have suggested.

FRANK MARSHALL,
The Glebe House,
Holtby,
North Yorkshire.

September 13.

FOREIGN REPORT

Excavation gives clues to life in colonial Virginia

Site of English village in 1622 massacre is uncovered

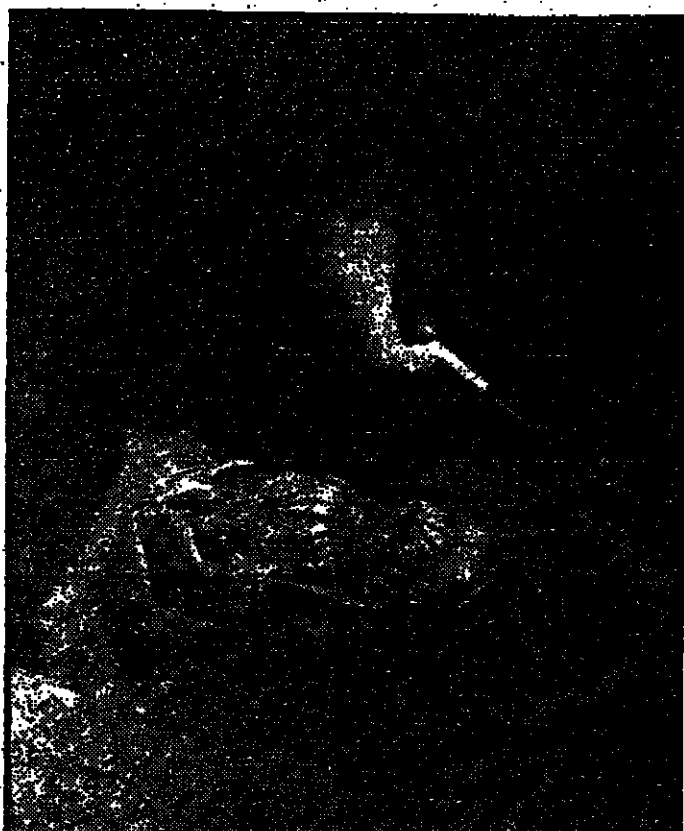
le 140 or so inhabitants of the tiny hamlet of Wolstenholme on the banks of the James River near Williamsburg, Virginia, had survived another bleak winter of disease and starvation and were beginning to prepare the land for a new crop of tobacco and staple food crops in the spring of 1622.

Most of them were English working for the Martin's Hundred Society, a subsidiary of the Virginia Company of London which had established the first permanent settlement in North America at Jamestown near by 15 years earlier. The first shipload of 220, including a handful of Germans and Frenchmen, had arrived in 1607 and one of their first tasks on occupying the 20,000 acres of land owned by the company had been to build a fort for protection in the event of hostile Indians breaking in with the Indians.

Their arrival coincided with a period of relative peace between the settlers and the Powhatan Indians. After bloody massacres on both sides in the years after the establishment of Jamestown, Pocahontas, the daughter of the Indian chieftain, Emperor Powhatan, had married an English settler, John Rolfe, in 1614 and the Indians had since proved friendly and helpful. Indeed, when Mr Francis Wyatt, the Governor of the colony in late 1621, one of his first tasks was to "solemnly ratify" a peace treaty with the new Indian leader, Chief Opechancanough.

In such circumstances it was, therefore, not at all surprising that in Wolstenholme and in arms and hamlets all along the James River the settlers were going around unarmed and had invited Indians into their homes on the morning of Friday, March 22.

At exactly 8 o'clock that day the Indians struck, using whatever implements were to hand on slaughter unsuspecting men, women and children wherever they could be found. By the time the skillfully coordinated and ferocious attack had



A massacre victim in his village grave.

ended, some 350 settlers lay dead out of a total of about 2,500 in Virginia.

The Wolstenholme settlement and the farms of Martin's Hundred experienced the worst carnage, with some 78 killed and at least 15 women captured by the Indians. The survivors fled to the adjoining fort and evacuated the village for the safety of Jamestown when their attackers withdrew.

By the summer of that year, when a new settler from England arrived at Wolstenholme, he found only about a score of people still living in the area and two houses and a part of the church still standing. After the evacuation by the settlers the Indians had returned to burn supplies, boats and dwell-

ings. The hamlet was never rebuilt and soon disappeared to lie hidden for more than 350 years under a covering of topsoil.

The exact location of Wolstenholme remained a mystery until two years ago when a team of archaeologists led by Mr Ivor Noel Hume, resident archaeologist at Colonial Williamsburg, and his field supervisor, Mr Eric Klingelhofer, started work on three sites on what is now Carter's Grove Plantation but was once Martin's Hundred.

Two summers of excavation on the most promising of these have uncovered the foundations of the first timbered fort discovered in Virginia as well as three houses, one of which

may well have been occupied by the Governor of Martin's Hundred, Mr William Harwood.

Among the profusion of artefacts and other items recovered from the site is overwhelming evidence of the 1622 massacre as well as indications of the way of life of the early English settlers. "It tells us something about a chapter of early American history about which we knew very little before," says Mr Noel Hume, a Briton who has been at Williamsburg for the past 22 years.

"We are seeing a settlement that has been undisturbed since earliest colonial times. The Indians wiped it out and nobody really resettled the site, so in

effect it has been preserved as if in a time capsule."

The most spectacular find has been the discovery of the skeleton of a 30- to 40-year-old male settler in a hardly dug grave outside the fort in a fenced area where two buildings once stood. The position of the body and severe damage to the skull strongly suggest that he was a victim of the Indian massacre.

Experts at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and medical examiners who have studied the remains have found that the back of the skull was crushed by a heavy blow and then further mutilated. The victim was on the ground. The injuries fit the

method of attack used by the Indians. Moreover, several clay pipe bowls of the type produced in England between 1600 and 1620 were found in the soil surrounding the skeleton, together with flecks of ash probably from burning buildings.

The body, which was buried deeply enough in the ground to make room for two others closer to the surface, was pushed against one side of the grave with the left arm under the left buttock. This position suggests that the body was flung hurriedly into the grave rather than given a more ceremonial burial.

In Mr Noel Hume's view, the body was probably buried after the Indian attack and before

the survivors fled to Jamestown. A party of settlers may have come back to the grave later to give the victims of the attack proper burial elsewhere but missed the surviving skeleton because it was buried deep in the ground.

The four-sided fort near by, which measured about 85 feet by 131 feet, and is the earliest discovered in North America, had towers at two corners and what appeared to be a gun platform facing the river. In the past such early colonial structures have been depicted like log forts in the Wild West with posts closely set side by side to keep out arrows.

But this was not the case at Wolstenholme. The posts were widely spaced and joined with

vertical fence-like planking secured to crossbeams. A low platform ran round the inside of the palisade to enable defenders to fire their weapons over the 7½ ft. high perimeter.

A building discovered inside the fort may well have belonged to the Governor of Martin's Hundred. A piece of an elaborate iron firelock bearing the royal motto has been recovered near the building, together with a full helmet from a suit of English armour of the early seventeenth century complete with cheek pieces and a visor. Beneath it was found an entire backplate, probably from cavalry armour.

The helmet, together with a similar one found close by, is the first to be discovered in North America, although how it can have been of much use to settlers against guerrilla warfare and bows and arrows in humid summer temperatures in the 80s and 90s remains a mystery. Presumably later settlers came to the colonies without such redundant military equipment.

Other military hardware was also unearthed in the fort, including the firing mechanisms from five matchlock muskets and 140 bullets in a single small hole beside the palisade. Evidence of the fort was widespread and included a mud-dauber wasp nest baked brick-red by fire.

The site has also produced a wealth of pottery, some made locally and some imported from Europe. Mr Noel Hume and his colleagues are hoping to find the kiln which produced the pottery although it may have disappeared completely, together with 100 yards of the land on which the hamlet was built but which has since been eroded by the fast running river.

On completion of the present excavations, which are being financed by the National Geographic Society, the Williamsburg Foundation hopes to build a small museum on the site to house the uncovered artefacts.

David Cross

Refreshing change after coup

New feeling of buoyancy in Ghana

The ousting of General Acheampong from power in Ghana brought about an immediate change of mood in the country. I was in Accra a few weeks before he was forced to hand over to General F. W. K. Akuffo, his Chief of Defence Staff, and then again a couple of weeks after the change.

Before the change the economy looked beyond repair, with inflation at more than 150 per cent and severe shortages. Leading Ghanaians were in prison. Everyone seemed to know about huge corruptions and were becoming increasingly cynical about them. Some 70,000 tons of cocoa, for instance, were being smuggled over the border every year, not in headloads but in articulated lorries, with the border guards acting as border guides.

The referendum on "union government" was generally recognized to have been rigged, and no one took it as a vote of confidence in General Acheampong's promise to hand over to civilian government in July, 1979.

After the change this air of apprehensive gloom had completely gone. Instead all was buoyancy and optimism. I was impressed by a meeting with Dr C. O. Quarcoo, an ophthalmologist and president of the Ghana Medical Association.

The last time I met him he had warned me that the Special Branch were usually outside his house watching; this time he had just come from a meeting

with the Supreme Military Council, where General Akuffo and his new colleagues had been asking the advice of the delegation from the Professional Bodies' Association about what should be done next. The doctor was bounding with excitement.

Since then General Akuffo has disappointed the professional classes and some others in Ghana by his announcement that he intends to hand over to what he calls a "national government" next July and that no party politics will be permitted during the four-year life of the first civilian parliament.

This sounds like the much-opposed "union government" of General Acheampong, except that General Akuffo has made clear that there will be no military or police participation and that he will not be a presidential candidate. Many people nevertheless doubt whether his proposal is either practical or desirable.

However, this one point of disagreement has done little to offset the euphoria that General Akuffo's other decisions have evoked. He immediately released the 40 or so people detained for their opposition to the referendum and also appealed to all Ghanaian exiles to come home.

He restructured the Supreme Military Council, getting rid of four of the seven members, including the Commander of the Guard. General Acheampong's special aides were dismissed and the semi-political organizations he had used to back his union government plan were dissolved.

He announced that a much-admired political review called the *Legon Observer*, which had been prevented from publishing for some years, could now appear again. The new paper, it seems, will attack some business men who had committed foreign exchange offences, and he spoke of the need to eliminate corruption in the Civil Service.

The fate of General Acheampong now poses a delicate problem for General Akuffo. Immediately he was forced to resign—mostly through pressure from the younger officers—he was taken to a presidential rest house high above the Volta Dam at Akosombo.

In an interview at that time General Akuffo said his predecessor was a free man. Since then, however, the assets of General Acheampong and his wife have been frozen, and authorities report that he is now in a cell in Ussher Fort prison, Accra.

General Akuffo is under pressure to allow a full investigation of General Acheampong's term of office and permit prosecutions where appropriate. His situation is slightly delicate in that there is no knowing how many of his former colleagues Mr. government might eventually be involved in such an investigation. He himself has a high reputation for probity.

The biggest test General Akuffo faces is whether he can get Ghana's economy straight in the 11 months he has before handing over to civilian rule. Things are far from hopeless. Britain's Export Credit

Guarantee Department for the first time in more than six years, is backing a credit line of £10m.

General Akuffo clearly understands more about economics than his predecessor. His first address to the nation was surprisingly devoted largely to a lecture (such as might be heard at the London School of Economics) on the causes of inflation and the means he had to combat them.

His Commissioner for Economic Planning is a bright young economist called Dr L. S. Abbey. A 10-man committee of experts is to make a regular macro-economic view of things, helping to put into effect a grand strategy of cutting government expenditure, abolishing some projects, increasing tax revenue and financing the remaining deficit in a non-inflationary way.

There are also to be investigations of the whole foreign exchange position. It has been something of a mystery and may yet become something of a scandal why Ghana with a big cocoa crop sitting at record prices for the past few years should be so desperately short of foreign exchange.

No one imagines that huge inflation can be cured without a drop in living standards and hardship. But it does now seem possible. The gloom of the last Acheampong months is lifting. The traditional Ghanaian optimism has once again some reason for breaking out.

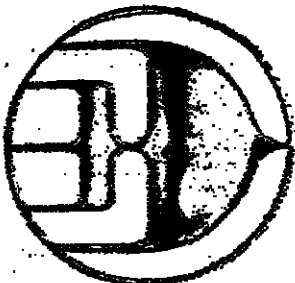
Kenneth Mackenzie

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Food Report

Large price rises facing buyers of frozen peas and beans

Farmers and frozen food companies have issued cautious statements about vegetable prices in the past week. Their main purpose was not made clear: it was to prepare customers for the largest price rise for 18 months on peas and green beans. Those two products together account for two-thirds of the frozen vegetable business in Britain.

The statements were phrased with great care because of the violent seesaw motion which sales of frozen vegetables have suffered in the past two years. After the drought of 1976, the 1,500 farmers who grow vegetables for the companies under contract was a price rise for 1977.

The seesaw then tipped the companies down with a hard jolt. In 1977, there was a glut of fresh vegetables so that a year ago the companies were left with piles of frozen chips and peas which they could not

sell because shoppers were buying fresh vegetables at an eighth of the price.

This year the seesaw has shot back with equal violence. Mr Kenneth James, chief executive of the Processed Vegetable Growers' Association, said: "The weather has confounded the planners in the processing companies. Some of the big companies reduced their 1978 acreages by up to 20 per cent."

That reduction has been exacerbated by a cut in yields caused by cold, wet weather. Output of peas for freezing has been cut by more than a quarter, and supplies of green beans by about a third.

One assessment of the impact is that there is "some doubt about whether stocks will be sufficient to last until the 1979 season". That was the judgement of Mr A. H. ("Mick") Coburn, president of the United Kingdom Association of Frozen Food Producers and managing director of Finliss. He said that prices of frozen

peas and green beans would have to rise by 4p to 6p a lb before the end of the year.

The last rise on peas, which account for half of frozen vegetable sales, came less than a fortnight ago. Two years ago 1 lb cost about 29p. They rose by 1p early this month to about 37p.

The industry fears being caught in the same trap as last year, when sales of frozen vegetables fell by more than a third. The accompanying table shows that over the past two years price rises on some foods have been extremely small compared with the rate of inflation on almost everything that families buy.

Shoppers will always pay more for processed vegetables than fresh because the time and waste required for peeling and podding is removed and because the quality is more consistent. But when the difference between processed and fresh prices becomes very large they will accept the extra

labour involved in preparing fresh produce.

Farmers and frozen food companies are worried that their shop prices may rise in the next three months just as fresh root and green vegetables are either cheap and steady in price or becoming cheaper.

If there are plenty of fresh cabbages and carrots in the shops at less than 10p a lb or less there will be little incentive for families to pay four times as much for frozen peas and beans. If that happens there will be no need for anyone to worry about a shortage of frozen vegetables before the 1979 harvest.

Food prices (p/lb in Sept. of each year)

Fresh potatoes 11 5 6
Frozen onions 13 11 17
Frozen apples 18 20 17
Frozen size 2 eggs 50 55 52
Frozen beans (frozen) 30 30 33
Source: Department of Employment, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau, food companies.

Hugh Clayton

سك ان الشمل

EEC sugar prices too high, major users say

By Hugh Clayton

Sugar prices and acreages in EEC should be cut, British industrial buyers of sugar for sweets and groceries said yesterday.

Mr Alec McCulloch, chairman of the supply committee of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, said in London: "Sugar in the Community is too expensive, not only absolutely but relatively. In a good year the EEC can show a surplus of at least three million tonnes over consumption. This, in our view, is far in excess of any reasonable security of supply."

He was speaking after the release of an open letter sent by British food processors to M Heuri Cayre, president of the EEC committee of the European Beet Industries Organization. The processors together use more than a tenth of the nine million tonnes of white sugar consumed in the Community each year.

Mr McCulloch said that the letter was an opening shot in a campaign to ensure that consumer needs were not absolutely ignored. The processors' complaint is that M. Cayre's approach favours European farmers and ignores the needs of their industrial and household customers.

Last year the Community had a surplus of more than three million tonnes which was sold outside at a cost in subsidies of about £400m. Mr John Ross, sugar and milk manager with Rowntree Mackintosh, said: "The changes we would like to see are a price being set that would allow lower production and which would allow production to move to those areas where it is best suited."

Buyers urged to shop first in Britain

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

British industrialists were yesterday urged to take a more positive approach to their purchasing policies in the interests of the national economy.

Purchasing executives proposing to import goods were advised first seriously to consider whether there was an economic British-made product. If not, attempts should be made to encourage a British supplier to meet future requirements.

The advice came from Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the British Institute of Management and chairman of the National Coal Board. Speaking on the theme "Positive Purchasing" at a BIM conference in London yesterday, Sir Derek also stressed the importance of good relations between customer and supplier.

"Wherever the relationship is good and efficient both enterprises concerned will benefit and, in turn, a chain of other interdependent companies stand to gain too."

The purchaser could play a positive part by giving clear specifications of what was required and by taking a commonsense approach to variety reduction and design control. He might also, so long as his own industry's interests were not prejudiced, even consider whether the specification for the goods could be aligned with those required for his supplier's other markets. This would help the supplier to expand his markets and to rationalize his production lines.

More positive policies by industrial purchasing executives could also help to improve delivery performance and stimulate innovation. But in order to do this the purchaser must be prepared to discuss his industry's long-range prospects and broad lines of development. He must also be prepared to give broad indications of medium-range demand, and to give fairly firm short-term assessments of business broken down to types.

Without a planned exchange of information "the whole of British industry is

plugged into uncertainty and stultifying caution", said Sir Derek.

On import substitution he said that the combined importing decisions of British buyers were resulting in a "massive outflow" of lost opportunities for British industry. Ultimately the buyers themselves would suffer when they found that, by making repeated purchases from overseas markets, they had reduced their source of supply at home.

They would then depend largely on imports which might be subject to overnight political intervention and major changes in currency values.

The Coal Board, he said, had met nearly 98 per cent of its purchase requirements at home—and a good proportion of the modest imports were made up of timber unavailable in Britain.

"This drive for import substitution is every bit as important as, if not more important than, the much publicized drive to export", Sir Derek said.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'False prophecies' about jobs and the microprocessor

From Mr Michael Potok

Sir, By definition the majority of the people are non-experts. It would seem to me, therefore, that newspapers have a great responsibility to challenge false prophecies.

The latest example of the handiwork of merchants for doom is the claim that microprocessors will put us all out of work. On what grounds is this view propagated?

If we overlook those who merely try to make political capital out of this matter then what we are left with is the view that microprocessors make true automation possible and automation means that fewer hands are required.

But how is this to happen? Microprocessor by itself is just a complicated circuit. To make, for example, a microprocessor controlled tool requires a lot of manpower first to design the system, and then even more manpower to make the tools.

The current investment in tools in industry must run into astronomical sums. To replace those by microprocessors controlled tools would take a vast amount of money and manpower and last a long time to complete. Long before this task became completed a new development would in turn make it obsolete and the cycle of renewal would start over again.

In the meantime demands for goods from the majority of the world's population which is still living in a primitive state will grow probably even quicker than the retelling is possible. I see no danger to employment from microprocessor revolution for a long time to come except for the danger of panic and panic measures, unemployment may or may not grow, but if it does it will have little to do with microprocessors.

Yours sincerely,
M. Potok
West Wind,
Fillingdon Heath,
Ableton,
Oxfordshire.

Japan and China extend trade pact

From Our Correspondent
Tokyo, Sept 14

Japan and China have agreed to extend their trade pact to 1990, according to Japanese officials.

In an unexpected move last night in Peking Mr Toshio Komoto, Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, and Mr Li Hsien-shien, Chinese Deputy Premier, decided to extend the Japan-China eight-year (1978-85) private trade agreement by five more years to 1990.

The trade agreement was signed only in February but it was followed on August 12 by the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. The peace treaty has resulted in large trade deals between Peking and Tokyo.

Japanese plant exports alone are expected to amount to \$15,000m over the next few years.

Microcircuits aid could increase

The Government's £70m scheme to encourage private industry to manufacture more microcircuits in Britain could be expanded, according to Sir Peter Carey, Permanent Secretary at the Department of Industry.

In an interview in the current issue of *Opinion*, published by the Society of Civil and Public Servants, Sir Peter says: "It is true that we are well behind the United States and Japan in high-volume manufacture, and I would have wished we had made an earlier start, and the private sector has been rather slow off the mark."

£800,000 NEB aid

New capital of £500,000 and a £300,000 bridging loan are being injected by the National Enterprise Board into a company specializing in the new technology of fluid-bed combustion. The company, Energy Equipment, has run down liquidity during research and development to make fluid-bed combustion into a commercial product.

In brief

Mr Harry Cross, chairman of Energy Equipment, explained that fluid-bed combustion allowed the burning of low grade oil or coal at high efficiency.

Bulb-dumping inquiry

Allegations that household electric light bulbs from Eastern European countries are being dumped in the European Economic Community are to be investigated by the Commission. The investigation covers imports of filament lamps from Hungary, Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

New chief for NRDC

Sir Frederick Wood is to resign the chairmanship of the National Bus Company a year early to become chairman of the National Research Development Council.

Sir Frederick, 52, has been chairman of Croda International

since 1960 and has been a member of the NRDC since 1973. He is succeeding Lord Schoon, chairman since 1969.

The new chairman of the National Bus Company will be Lord Shepherd.

Motor cycle record

Sales of large motor cycles—those over 750cc—reached record levels in August as buyers rushed for the new "T" registration plate. Sales rose by 115 per cent over August last year, while the total market increased by 3 per cent from 27,698 machines to 28,598.

Japanese manufacturers again dominated the market, with Honda in top position, followed by Suzuki and Yamaha.

Steel output drops

Steel output in Britain during August averaged 270,200 tonnes a week—25.9 per cent down on the July figure and 27.2 per cent down on August, 1977. The reduction shows the effect of annual holidays.

Need for UK stability

By Our Financial Staff

Increased confidence and a willingness to take risks by borrowing externally will be the route by which the United Kingdom can reach for the 12 per cent increase in investment by 1980 which the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has calculated is required to achieve full employment.

Analysing "Savings and Investment in the United Kingdom and West Germany", a book financed by the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society, the authors, Mr J. P. Samuels and

Mr M. C. McMahon of Birmingham University, stress that to encourage investment confidence a climate of stability and continuity in government policy is essential.

They believe, however, that profits will be squeezed by international competition and pressure on prices and wages. But corporate taxation cannot be reduced to any appreciable extent, despite the hopes attached by some industrialists to inflation accounting.

"Savings and Investment in the United Kingdom and West Germany" by J. P. Samuels and P. C. McMahon. Wilton Publications; £15.00.

Denmark eases overseas debt

By Our Banking Correspondent

Denmark is following a number of other developed and developing countries in re-financing part of its overseas debt to take advantage of the easier borrowing conditions in the Eurocurrency markets.

Replacement of four outstanding Eurodollar credits taken out between 1975 and 1977 totalling \$1,235m is to be arranged by Chase Manhattan, Citicorp and Morgan Guaranty. The new facility will be for seven years and carry interest at three-quarters of a per cent over the London inter-bank rate.

Talks on monetary union

From Patricia Clough
 Bonn, Sept 14

M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French President, and Herr Helmut Schmidt, Germany's Chancellor, agreed today that their differences over the proposed new European monetary system can be overcome.

After a first round of routine two-day consultations in Aachen, the two leaders instructed their officials to work out overnight the technical details of ideas they had discussed on three main problem areas.

One is about the basis for the new system. The Germans

are advocating a fairly rigid arrangement, similar to the existing "snake", while the French want a more flexible "basket" system.

The others are on the powers and limits of the future European monetary fund and transition arrangements for countries which do not wish to join the new system straight away.

The Bremen summit position that up to 20 per cent of reserves of member countries should be transferred to the European fund has led to splits on just how much should be contributed. West Germany and the Netherlands lean toward a small initial transfer.

MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures released for the monthly amount of money stock, seasonally adjusted at the mid-month make-up dates:

	M1 £000m	Sterling M3 £000m	Percentage change over 3 months at annual rate	M1 M3
Aug	20.1	41.3	16.4	6.2
Sept	20.8	42.0	27.9	10.4
Oct	21.5	42.8	31.4	12.4
Nov	21.8	42.8	37.8	15.9
Dec	22.0	43.3	23.4	12.5
1978				
Jan	22.6	44.3	23.2	11.3
Feb	23.1	45.7	25.6	14.4
March	23.3	45.7	26.5	24.2
April	23.6	46.8	19.2	24.4
May	23.8	47.3	13.7	17.2
June	23.7	47.3	8.7	15.8
July	24.1	47.8	9.3	9.5
Aug	24.1	47.3	5.5	1.5

MONTHLY CHANGE IN STERLING M3 AND DOMESTIC CREDIT EXPANSION £m

	Domestic credit expansion	External + foreign deposits financing	Non- financial institutions	Sterling M3
1978				
May	+1,128	-815	-110	+403
June	+1,128	-815	-110	+403
July	+1,128	-815	-110	+403
Aug	+276	-87	-151	-584
CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR 1978/79				
1977	11,128	-8,150	-1,100	1,878
1978	11,128	-8,150	-1,100	1,878
1979	11,128	-8,150	-1,100	1,878

Growth limits: 1978/79
Sterling M3: 6-12%
DCE: £5,000m

UK TRADE

The following are the August trade figures seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis:

	Exports £m	Imports £m	Visible balance £m
1977 Q1	7,712	8,485	-773
Q2	7,927	8,889	-962
Q3	8,556	8,525	+31
Q4	8,187	8,192	-5
1978 Q1	8,410	9,022	-612
Q2	8,759	8,894	-135
1978			
March	2,817	3,109	-292
April	2,990	2,798	+192
May	2,854	3,081	-227
June	2,915	3,015	-100
July	3,048	3,180	-132
Aug	3,022	2,964	+58

TERMS OF TRADE

The following are the unit volume index numbers for visible trade seasonally adjusted and the terms of trade index, non-seasonally adjusted.

	1975 Index 100	1978 Index 100	1978 Index 100
1977 Q1	115.8	108.4	98.9
Q2	118.0	108.6	100.3
Q3	124.4	106.6	101.0
Q4	117.6	102.7	102.4
1978 Q1	119.9	114.1	104.9
Q2	122.2	109.6	104.5
1978			
March	120.9	116.7	104.7
April	125.7	103.7	104.1
May	119.2	113.8	105.2
June	121.6	111.3	104.2
July	127.0	115.8	104.5
Aug	125.0	111.4	105.7

Not all coal mining land ends up 'improved'

From Mr G. F. Pettit

Sir, It is one thing to say, as Mr Davies, chairman of the Open-cast does in his letter of September 11, "Our claim that restoration invariably (my italics) leaves the land in a better state" and quite another to say "that in the longer-term most of the land is improved". It is statements of this kind that seriously weaken a case which otherwise it is difficult to fault. For 26 years I have managed land damaged by open-cast mining and it is only undrained

poor to moderate land of which it can safely be said, is improved on restoration. A word like "invariably" (although not used by Mr Davies, "irrevocable" is another in fashion these days) is, I submit, too positive and emotive to be used in the particular context of restoration or damage to land by coal mining of any kind.

Yours faithfully,
G. F. PETTIT,
Blagdon Estate Office,
Seaton Burn,
Northumberland.
September 13.

Right of redress over a defective product

From Mr J. W. Lewis

Sir, Mr Alastair Macgeorge appears to have his legal facts wrong (September 8) when he says that "the law of contract gives the right of redress only to the person who happens to buy the defective product". Negligence today is a tort in its own right and independent of other torts and in this sense signifies the breach by the defendant of a legal duty to take care not to damage the person or property of the plaintiff. This is dealt with fully in *Introduction to English Law* by Philip S. James, pp 302/3.

It goes on to describe the origin which was dealt with in the case *Donoghue v Stevenson* (1932) AC582 in which Lord Atkin attempted to propound the test of negligence in a passage of his speech which became famous. After characterizing the duty as a wide duty "not to injure one's neighbour"

and evoking the parable of the Good Samaritan he defined "neighbour" as follows: "Who, then, in law is my neighbour? The answer seems to be—persons who are so closely and directly affected by my act that I ought reasonably to have them in contemplation as being so affected when I am directing my mind to the acts or omissions which are called in question."

The facts of the case (briefly) found in favour of the plaintiff who successfully sued the manufacturer of English lemonade for negligence although it was a friend who actually brought it. This decision was upheld by a majority of the House of Lords. Yours faithfully,
J. W. LEWIS,
Lewis & Co (Fabrics) Ltd,
"Sunbury" House,
1 Andrews Road,
Hackney,
London E8 4QL.

Attitudes in industry to language proficiency

From Mr E. A. Taylor

Sir, I followed with interest the recent correspondence on languages in industry in your columns. I left the Army in August and decided that with knowledge of languages (French, German and Russian) and a good working knowledge of French and Arabic my future lay in export sales.

I wrote to many companies and obtained a number of interviews but I was appalled by the attitude towards languages adopted by some interviewers. I quote three examples:

1. The marketing manager of a division of an international company: "Don't speak any language myself... get along in sign language... after all, commerce is the same in any language, isn't it?"

2. The managing director of a division of a similar company: "Funny people, the French; seem to get a bit upset if one doesn't speak their language."

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Unigate Group Results

52 WEEKS ENDED 25TH MARCH 1978

	1978 £000	1977 £000
Turnover	974,000	863,000
Profit before taxation	31,459	22,792
Profit after taxation	17,957	14,000
Earnings per share	8.81p	6.86p
Dividend per share	3.435p	3.0772p
Cash funds generated from operations	43,705	32,409
Capital expenditure	28,468	23,321

DELIVERED BY UNIGATE

Steps towards a fresh funding programme

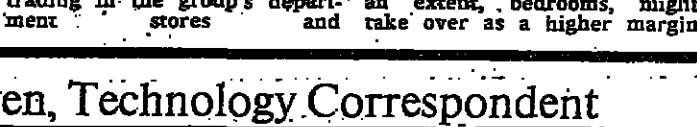
Booker McConnell Transatlantic ambitions

Croda Deferred for high taxpayers

Diary: Coal scutt

Abstract

Furniture: more comfort in the sales outlook



could well result in more pressure on retail mark-ups.

Looking into IBM's crystal ball

1. The first group of people who are not allowed to enter the country are those who are not citizens of the United States.

announcement appears as a matter of record.

only

Business Diary: Coal scuttle at NCB?



“When will trade unions”, he asked, “so organize themselves that management can

upon Essex, with a letter which ran: "Imagine never having to worry about money again. . . ." The lady in question passed on over a year, aged 100. However, if anybody can arrange for a draw up here, Reader's Digest can.

1



September 1978

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Bridon profitability improving; full-year's results should rise

By Rosemary Unsworth

Wire-ropes and engineering group, Bridon, the former British Ropes group, showed a 15 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £7.4m for the six months to June 30, 1978. But the result was a considerable improvement on the group's performance in the second half of 1977, when pre-tax profits fell to £2.8m from £8.7m during the first half of 1977.

Chairman, Mr. Harry Smith, said: "The significant improvement in profitability is encouraging and due partly to the important changes in our operations in the latter part of last year and also to improvements in some areas of activity."

The group closed down two wire factories in Cardiff and Darlington and made considerable management changes in the United Kingdom and the United States wire division.

The engineering division, which accounted for about 20 per cent of group profits during the first half, increased turnover with the development of a new company.

According to deputy chairman, Mr. John Barnwell, the engineering sector, which contributed to increased exports turnover from the United Kingdom, is set to contribute about 30 per cent of profits in the future.

Results for the whole year will show some improvement over those of 1977, when pre-tax profits were £11.6m. An interim dividend of 3.42p gross has been declared, the same as last year when the total was 9.2p.



Mr. Harry Smith, chairman of Bridon.

Rise of 46 pc puts McLeod on course

Full year figures from McLeod Russell, the plantation group in which Assam Trading has a substantial stake, are much in line with the forecast made at the half-way stage.

Pre-tax profits for the 12 months to March 31, have increased by 45.6 per cent to £8.4m.

This has been achieved on

turnover up from £16.9m to £21.5m.

Trading income rose from £3.4m to £5.4m while income from investments and interests fell from £648,000 to £447,000.

Profits on the sale of investment raised £325,000 compared with £27,000 last time and the share of profits less the losses of associated companies climbed from £1.7m to £2.3m. Earnings

a share are 46.21 against 38.41p last year.

As also forecast at the half-way stage, the dividend is raised from 15.1p gross to 20.1p.

News of the figures pushed the shares up 3p to 22.5p yesterday.

McLeod recently failed in its attempts to takeover two other plantation groups Malayan and London Sumatra.

UK setback hits the 'Pru'

By Richard Allen

Prudential Assurance, Britain's biggest life office, has not escaped the United Kingdom underwriting troubles suffered by some of the major composite groups in the first half of this year.

The "Pru" revealed yesterday that trading profits from its general underwriting business dropped from £12.9m to £7.8m as a result of a swing from a gross underwriting surplus of £2.2m last time to a deficit of £1.7m in the latest six months.

The main cause was a deterioration in a United Kingdom business as a result of a combination of underinsurance and bad weather. The group achieved underwriting profits in Canada, Holland and New Zealand.

However trading profits from the Prudential's major reinsurance subsidiary, M&G, deteriorated partly through the need to strengthen reserves held against marine and aviation business.

Earlier this year Prudential made an embarrassing admission that Vanbrugh's unit prices had been overvalued as a result of administrative errors. The company decided to stand by the overstated prices with the result that redemptions cost it an extra £500,000.

The interim dividend goes up from 3.7p gross to 4.1p.

Stock markets

Equities drift lower before close

Buying appeared to run out of steam before the close of trading yesterday, despite clearing the twin hurdles of the money supply and trade figures, the FT Index finished only 1.2 ahead at 535.5 after a five point improvement at midday. The tone in after hours business confirmed a growing note of hesitancy.

Equities, nevertheless, were buoyed by the apparent 3.8 per cent annual rate of money supply growth and the trade figures, showing a surplus of £13.8m, were enough to add another 1/2 to many issues to give them an overall improvement of about 1/2 for the second time since it was issued on August 2, the Government broker was able to maintain a modest amount of the long tap 12 per cent Exchequer 1999/2002 at 50 1/2.

In contrast, in the previous day, few constituent shares were.

At 7.15p, Associated Leisure have come up 10 pence this month. Annual profit estimates are being upgraded to £4.75m against under £3.5m last year as the fruit machine group boosts rentals following the pay-out relaxation last February.

Arguably, one of the day's major shareholders at Croda International, this time in the shape of deferred ordinary shares. This announcement, coupled with slightly more encouraging profits, lifted the shares by 1/2p to 65 1/2p. Elsewhere, the rise of 1 1/2p in Hantleigh at 159p, 1p to 29 1/2p at Booker McConnell,

early part of the day, lifted many blue chips, once more and ICI added 1/2p to 42 1/2p. Turner & Newall put on a further 1/2p to 193p, on further reaction of the previous day's results, Glaxo advanced 1/2p to 64 1/2p and B&W were valued at 163p, up 1/2p, in line with the overall trend.

GKN, which some feel should have been in about 534p pre-tax when reporting today, were lifted by 1/2p to 285p while Day International, up 3p to 290p, and Babcock & Wilcox, ahead by a like amount at 159p mirrored the strength of the engineering pitch.

Companies reporting yesterday met mixed fortunes. Richards and Wellington at 91p and Orley Printing Group at 71p and Reliance Railways at 48p all lost a few pence. But one of the biggest falls was suffered by Arthur Bell where the price dropped 1/2p to 27p.

Arguably, one of the day's major shareholders at Croda International, this time in the shape of deferred ordinary shares. This announcement, coupled with slightly more encouraging profits, lifted the shares by 1/2p to 65 1/2p. Elsewhere, the rise of 1 1/2p in Hantleigh at 159p, 1p to 29 1/2p at Booker McConnell,

11p to 116p in Bridon and a 6p advance to 117p in British Vita. Lead Industries, surmounted a profit shortfall and added 1/2p to 163p.

Prudential Assurance found few friends, however, and the shares fell back 1/2p to 160p. Otherwise, Composites looked reasonably healthy with South Atlantic putting on 1/2p to 57p and Royal adding 1/2p to 388p. And the brokers appear to have found a support level with both Willis, Faber and C. E. Heath unchanged at 257 1/2p and 27 1/2p respectively.

The banks captured some attention almost for the first time this week and among the cheerers, Barclays climbed 7p to 367p and National Westminster rose 5p to 285p.

The Bank of Ireland found strong support outside, and improved 20p to 465p and the Bank of New South Wales jumped 15p to 635p.

Trust Houses Forte climbed impressively as the market absorbed the implications of recent permission to hike hotel fees, the shares rose 1 1/2p to 420p. Among the bid stocks, Compton Webb put on another 1/2p to 66p on the offer from Court-audis. Meanwhile the market now seems to be taking the view that assistance to St. Peter's bid for the Pearson Longman minority will fade for the latter recovered 5p to 240p while the offer put on 1/2p to 230p.

Meanwhile Gold's results were sufficient to boost the price by 7p to 415p and in line with the bullish price rise of \$0.575

per ounce, gold "heavies" generally improved by around 25 cents. After strong support this week on Wall Street, De Beers reversed with a 3p fall to 480p. Shattering enthusiasm, witnessed by the fall from peak noon levels, became more prominent in after hours business.

If its zip problems are stripped out, DMI would have been 14 per cent ahead when reporting recently, a point which has led some to conclude that Delta should be able to push ahead by 1m pre-tax this year and raise the yield from an historic 9.4 per cent to 10.5 per cent. With so few quality high-yield stocks in this sector, the shares at 80 1/2p could have further to go.

Gilt looked firm and easily held on to the earlier gains but many leading equities lost their edge. ICI, GEC, Becham and Unilever started to drift back by a penny or two and Booker McConnell gave up some of its previous improvement. BP, however, was still in demand and rose 4p to 912p.

Equity turnover on September 13 was £105,202m (21,470 bargains). Active stocks yesterday according to Exchange Telegraph were ICI, Shell, M&G, North British, Barmby, BP, Bridon, Rank, De Beers, Barclays, F & O, TEF, British Vita, AT Ord, abstock & Wilcox, Boots, Bower, Grand Met, B&W, National Westminster, RTZ and DCL. Others included Arthur Bell, Booker McConnell, Dalrymple and Guthrie.

Hoffnung

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	Years to 31st March		
	1978	1977	1976
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Group Profit before Tax	2,778	4,528	3,848
Group Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	1,691	2,452	1,919
Gross Dividend per Ordinary Share	6.417p	6.417p	5.83p
Earnings per Ordinary Share	3.66p	13.92p	12.32p

Chairman, Mr. H. Roland Bourne states:

● The difficult economic climate in Australia adversely affected the results of many major companies in the consumer field.

● Steps have been taken to rationalise the original wholesaling business of the parent company in Australia and to effect improvements elsewhere in the Australian Group. The conversion of overseas profits into sterling at high rates has also resulted in a reduction of profits.

● Our retail hardware interests in Queensland and Sydney traded

successfully in difficult conditions and despite problems in Canberra, we have confidence in the division as a whole. The toy division performed well, with the exception of A. H. Pynor, where concentration on the retail toy shops, instead of wholesaling, is expected to eliminate the losses.

● In the U.K., G & M Power Plant achieved a satisfactory increase in sales and record earnings.

● We expect profits for 1978/79 to improve, even though the first half results are unlikely to reflect this trend.

S. Hoffnung & Co. Limited—Australian Merchants

WARD & GOLDSTONE LTD.

RECORD CAPITAL INVESTMENT

YEAR TO 31st MARCH	1978	1977
	(£000's)	(£000's)
GROUP SALES	59,999	56,956
DIRECT EXPORTS	12,444	11,045
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	3,337	4,140
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	2,774	1,984
EARNINGS PER ORDINARY UNIT	11.80p	14.17p
DIVIDENDS PER ORDINARY UNIT	4.5378p	4.0633p

A copy of the Report and Accounts for the year to 31st March 1978 can be obtained from the Secretary Ward & Goldstone Ltd, Salford, M6 6AP.

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FIRST INTERNATIONAL MONEY MARKETS INC.

NEW YORK - CHICAGO

for the purpose of Trading Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit

S. Hoffnung & Co. Ltd

Lead Inds sharply down as Tioxide plunges

By Christopher Wilkins

Hampered by continuing difficulties at Tioxide, its 50 per cent-owned associate, Lead Industries, has suffered a sharp drop in first half results. Profits fell from £12.3m to £8.92m on turnover fractionally down at £150m.

Excluding its associate companies Lead Industries showed a modest increase. Trading profits of its United Kingdom subsidiaries rose from £4.55m to £5.09m, thanks mainly to an improvement from the metal and paint companies. The anti-monopoly business held broadly level, while ceramics and die casting profits were down.

Overseas subsidiary profits were nearly £100,000 down at £2.85m, but comparisons are affected by the exclusion this time of Goodlass Norvic, the Indian paint company in which the group's stake has fallen from 60 to 39 per cent. Profits from the remaining overseas subsidiaries were, in fact, higher with the metal and paint companies again achieving an upturn.

As far as the associates are concerned, however, the picture

is uniformly gloomy. Aside from Australia and New Zealand, where lower Tioxide's own profits were down £10.6m to £2.6m and Lead Industries' share of this was £1.2m compared to £4.4m last year when the group held 43.5 per cent.

Mr. Ian Butler, the chairman, had warned in his annual report that "little profit from the associated companies must be expected for the first six months of 1978". In the event Tioxide's share profits were, almost wholly due to cost reductions, and the underlying picture is not much different from the second half of last year when the company did little more than break even.

Mr. Butler said the company's performance was "not much different from the second half of last year when the company did little more than break even". He said the company's performance was "not much different from the second half of last year when the company did little more than break even".

The subsidiaries are expected to maintain a similar level of profit to those achieved in the first half, and the group says it has seen "new signs of any real increase in world trading activity".

Lead Industries has increased its dividend from 4.5p to 4.95p and the shares closed 6p higher last night at 163p.

Briefly

NCHANGA CONS. COOPER
Sales revenue (all months) for quarter to June 30, £101.3m (£135.8m). Pre-tax loss of £13.6m (against profit of £4.3m last time).

PREUSSAG-AMC
Preussag's offer for AMC accepted for 4.8m ordinary shares (76.5 per cent). Offer unconditional and has closed.

ASHLAND OIL
Ashland Oil directors have approved the purchase of up to 5m shares of Ashland's shares pursuant to a cash tender offer at \$4.27 a share and the redemption of all \$100m principal amount of Ashland 10 per cent debentures, due 2,000, A.P.—Dow Jones

TEXTILE ALLIANCE
The directors of Textile Alliance have received an approach from "certain of the principal shareholders" indicating that they wish to enter into negotiations which may lead to an offer being made to acquire the shares of TAL held by the public. Pending finalisation of these negotiations, the directors have requested the committee of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange to suspend trading, in the shares of TAL.

BONE CHARM
Sales for half-year to July 1, up from £10.22m to £14.04m and pre-tax profits from £511,000 to £825,000. Year's results should be another record.

W. L. PAWSON
W. L. Pawson and Son has now completed arrangements for the financing of the purchase consideration for C. H. Bernard and Sons. Pawson will issue 1,969,725 new ordinary shares of 5p each at 38p by way of rights to shareholders on the basis of one new share for every two shares held.

J. F. NASH SEC
Companies controlled by Mr. J. F. Nash have disposed of 380,000 ordinary shares, so reducing Mr. Nash's notifiable interest in the company to 2.16m ordinary shares (64.3 per cent).

BERALTY TIN
Turnover for half-year to June 30, £4.87m (£5.39m). Pre-tax profit, £2.21m (£2.95m).

ROBERT MCKRIDE
Turnover for half-year to June 30 of Robert McKride (McKerons) up from £4.45m to £5.32m, and pre-tax profit from £785,000 to £1,01m.

RICHARDS & WALLINGTON INDUSTRIES
Turnover for first half of 1978 up from £13.34m to £16.97m and pre-tax profits up from £1,01m to £1.2m.

J. COMPTON
J. A. Scrimgeour has sold 20,000 shares in J. Compton, Sons and Webb at 59p each for associates.

BRITISH VENDING INDUSTRIES
Sales for first half of 1978 up from £5.41m to £8.33m, but pre-tax profits fell from £352,000 to £170,000.

Jardine Japan Investment Trust Limited

Unaudited results for the six months ended 30th June, 1978

Assets	30th June, 1978	30th June, 1977	31st December, 1977
Valuation of investments and deposits	£25,018,326	£22,767,908	£17,453,827
Net current assets	(129,278)	4,424	925,127
Less Secured foreign currency loans	£24,889,048	£22,772,332	£18,378,954
Total net assets	£21,731,153	£17,677,550	£14,527,215
Net asset value per share	217.3p	176.8p	145.3p
100% investment currency premium included above	66.1p	38.5p	21.5p
Revenue	Half-year ended 30th June, 1978	Half-year ended 30th June, 1977	Year ended 31st December, 1977
Gross revenue	£400,468	£440,836	£834,345
Interest on foreign currency loans	125,214	310,356	51,879
Other expenses	64,625	68,406	103,424
Revenue before taxation	£210,629	£262,074	£219,091
Estimated taxation	107,126	32,278	114,882
Attributable to Shareholders	£103,503	£29,796	£104,209

On 11th February, 1978 the loan of Japanese Yen 571,800,000 was repaid.

3, Lombard Street, London, EC3V 9AQ, September, 1978

By Order of the Board, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED Secretaries

The John Lewis Partnership department stores and Waitrose supermarkets

Half-year ended 29 July 1978

Sales rose by £45 million (23%) to £242 million. Department store sales increased by £27 million (25%) and sales in Waitrose supermarkets by £17 million (21%).

Profit after interest was £15.1 million, that is £5.4 million (55%) higher than last year. The trading profit from the 17 department stores was up by 57% and from the 67 Waitrose supermarkets by 17%.

Profit sharing. The profit available for reserves and profit sharing rose by £5.5 million (77%). Allocation between reserves and profit sharing is determined when the results for the full year are known.

For further details of the results and of the Partnership's democratic system please telephone 01-637 3434 Ext 6221.

John Lewis Partnership Limited Consolidated Results for six months	1978	1977
£ million	£ million	£ million
Sales (including VAT)	242.0	196.9
Trading Profit after depreciation but before interest	16.4	11.6
Profit after payment of interest	15.1	9.7
Pensions Funds Contributions	2.1	2.2
Taxation on profits used to pay preference dividends	0.2	0.2
Preference Dividend	0.2	0.2
Surplus available for profit sharing and, subject to further taxation, for reserves	12.6	7.1

Associated Television Corporation

now, in view of its highly diversified activities, renamed

Associated Communications Corporation



I am anticipating new record profits in our current financial year'

Statement by Lord Grade of Elstree, Chairman and Chief Executive.

view of the year to 26 March 1978

For the third year in succession the figure of profit has risen most significantly.

The 1977/78 profit before tax of £13,700,000 is 22% higher than the year 1976/77 which was, at the time, the highest in the history of the Company.

In comparison with the preceding year, 1975/76, is even more striking inasmuch as the 1977/78 profit shows a rise of no less than 70%.

The profit after tax attributable to members is £8,050,000.

Once again the Group Results amply justify the confidence which I expressed in my last Annual Statement, and I have every reason to say that same confidence today. I am happy to be able to say that all divisions in the Corporation are trading profitably.

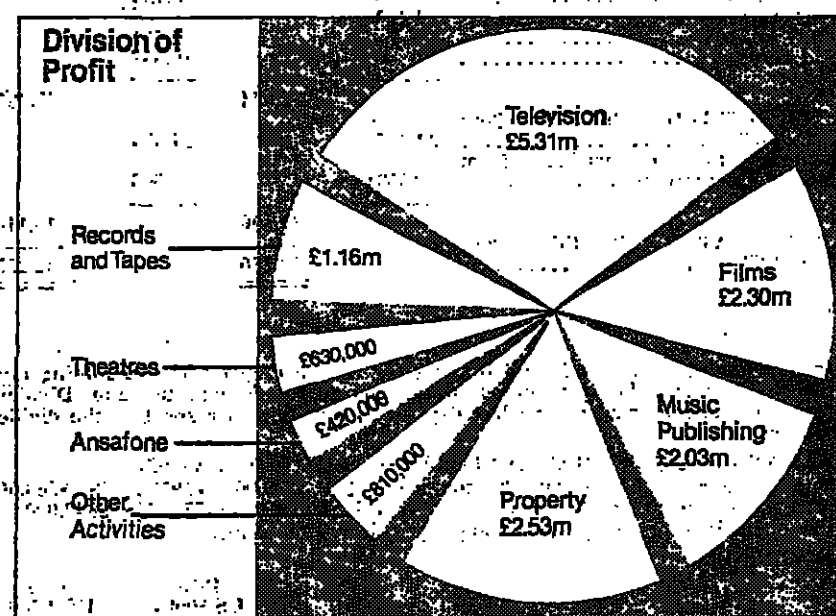
Earnings and Dividends

For 1977/78 the earnings per "A" stock unit after taxation were 16.83p (1976/77—14.68p). Accordingly, the Board is able to recommend a dividend of 6.606p per "A" stock unit, being the maximum permitted by the Treasury.

An interim dividend of 2.772p per unit was paid in March and a final dividend of 3.834p per unit (which reflects the reduction in the standard rate of income tax) was approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Tribute to Staff

My thanks are due to all staff at home and overseas—now numbering nearly 5,000—for the part they have played in building the Corporation to its present size and prominence.



Group Activities

Television

Despite the change of name of the Corporation, the name of ATV Network Ltd., which holds the Midlands franchise granted by the Independent Broadcasting Authority, remains unchanged.

ATV is most favourably placed. "Crossroads", the ever-popular series of which the 3,000th episode was broadcast in August 1978, is produced in ATV's Birmingham studios; and ATV's up-to-the-minute topical programme, "ATV Today", also a product of the ATV Centre, Birmingham, and already recognised as an outstanding service of Midlands television news and information, is being still further strengthened by the setting up of regional news centres in Nottingham and Oxford respectively.

One of the year's most notable and acclaimed programmes from the Midlands production team was Trevor Nunn's two-and-a-half-hour musical version of Shakespeare's "The Comedy of Errors", specially recorded at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

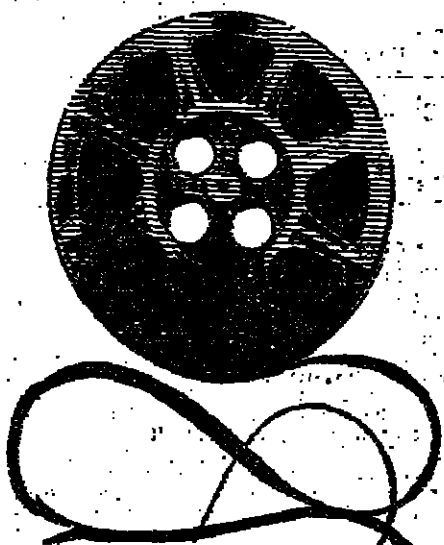
It is against this background of 339 hours of programmes produced in the Midlands that the Company's national contribution produced in ATV's other studio production centre at Elstree should be reviewed.

I need hardly say that, at the appropriate moment, ATV Network will automatically be applying for the continuation of the 7-day Midlands franchise which it has held since 1968, following on the 5-day Midlands franchise granted at the inception of Independent Television in 1954.



Film Production

ATV Corporation, through its ITC Entertainment subsidiaries, is already one of the world's major film producers, and over the years I have been at pains to stress the large-scale investment required to finance film production. It is therefore highly gratifying to be able to draw attention to this year's earnings from the film division, and to remind shareholders that the flow of revenue from this source is even today only just beginning.



In order to streamline the marketing operation of ITC Entertainment films, a new subsidiary—ITC Film Distributors Ltd.—has been formed.

The setting up of a new all-American subsidiary, Marble Arch Productions Inc., marks yet a further stage in the Corporation's progress.

Theatre

The Stoll-Moss Theatre Group had a most successful year. "A Chorus Line" continued to break all records at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. In addition, the past ten months have seen such productions as "Filumena", "Cause Célèbre", "The Old Country", "Donkey's Years", "The Kingfisher" and "The Rear Column". Our new international star policy has brought many of the world's most famous artists to the London Palladium, including Bing Crosby, Sammy Davis Junior, Julie Andrews, Shirley MacLaine and Liberace, as well as the record-breaking American musical, "Annie", to the Victoria Palace.

Music Publishing, Records and Tapes

Music publishing has enjoyed an excellent year. There has been a substantial investment in the development of a background music library and considerable effort has been made in the development and encouragement of new writers.

In the UK, ATV Music was placed in the top three music publishers for 1977 by "Music Week", and our USA company had its most successful year to date.

The Results of Pye Records showed further improvement, with The Brotherhood of Man and The Muppets scoring notable successes.



Other Interests

Property
Bentray Investments has made conspicuous progress and now ranks among the outstanding property-owning companies in the UK. Profits over the past three years have risen by no less than 45% and the valuation of Bentray's assets, recently completed by outside valuers, shows an increase of over £11 million in that period.

Theatrical Costumiers

Bermans & Nathans, our theatrical costumiers, has shown steady improvement with a continuing development of its export business.

Telephone Answering

Following the reorganisation at Ansafone, previous losses have been converted into a profit and we expect the current year to produce record results.

Insurance

The Marbach Insurance Group is trading profitably and we plan considerable developments both at home and overseas.

Licensing

ATV Licensing made excellent progress in all fields and is one of our most rapidly expanding subsidiaries.



Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, Associated Communications Corporation Limited, 17 Great Cumberland Place, London W1A 1AG.

Associated Communications Corporation

MINORCO

MINERALS AND RESOURCES CORPORATION LIMITED
(Incorporated in Bermuda)

Year-end Results and Final Dividend on the Ordinary Shares

The following are the audited results of the Corporation and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30th June 1978 together with comparative figures for the year ended 30th June 1977. These should be read in conjunction with the adjoining notes.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 30th June 1978
(expressed in United States Dollars)

	Year ended 30th June 1977	Year ended 30th June 1978
	\$000s	\$000s
INCOME (Note 1)		
Dividend from investments	15,115	13,941
Interest and sundry income	2,422	2,011
Zamco operations (Note 2)	1,339	1,405
Profit (loss) arising from currency fluctuations	1,452	(146)
	20,328	17,211
Administration and other expenses	1,308	1,079
Interest on 6 per cent registered loan	244	242
Other interest	9	—
Costs of prospecting	2,436	2,173
Loss (profit) on redemption of bonds	7	(95)
	4,004	3,399
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	16,324	13,812
Foreign taxation	1,179	1,092
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	15,145	12,720
DIVIDENDS (Note 3)	8,829	8,829
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR RETAINED BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	6,316	3,891
Extraordinary items—deficit (Note 4)	1,576	34,133
	4,740	(30,242)
TRANSFERS FROM (TO) RESERVES		
Share premium	—	26,000
Capital reserve	(566)	8,133
Prospecting reserve	3,210	2,581
Currency reserve	—	10,667
General reserve	—	—
	2,644	47,381
UNAPPROPRIATED PROFIT 30th JUNE 1977	32,255	14,553
Adjustment thereto arising from currency fluctuations	(359)	563
	31,896	15,116
UNAPPROPRIATED PROFIT 30th JUNE 1978	39,280	32,255

NOTES:

- INCOME**
Income includes dividends and interest for the year, gross of withholding taxes, the tax deducted being included in the charge for foreign taxation. Dividends receivable are accrued on the last day for registration in respect of the dividend concerned.
- ZAMANGLO INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED (ZAMIC)**
The amount of US \$1,339,000 comprises US \$739,000 (1977: US \$563,000) investment income and a net profit of US \$600,000 (1977: US \$842,000) on the operations of the property and agricultural divisions.
- DIVIDENDS**

	1977 US \$000s	1978 US \$000s
Interim dividend of 4 cents a share declared 16th February 1978	2,943	2,943
Final dividend of 8 cents a share declared 14th September 1978	5,886	5,886
	8,829	8,829

4. EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS

	US \$000s
Deficit arising on the write down of, and provision against, investments	638
Loss on realisation of investments	244
Losses arising on devaluation of Rhodesian dollar and Zambian kwacha	494
	1,576

FINAL DIVIDEND NO. 83

A final dividend of 8 cents a share (1977: 8 cents) (United States currency), for the year ended 30th June 1978, has been declared payable to members registered in the books of the Corporation at the close of business on 28th September 1978 and to persons presenting coupon No. 86 detached from share warrants to bearer. A notice regarding payment of dividends on coupon No. 86 detached from share warrants to bearer, will be published in the press by the London Secretaries of the Corporation on or about 22nd September 1978.

This dividend, together with the interim dividend of 4 cents a share (1977: 4 cents) declared on 16th February 1978 makes a total of 12 cents a share for the year (1977: 12 cents).

Dividend warrants will be posted from the registered office of the Corporation in Bermuda and from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the local registrars on or about 2nd November 1978. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on 24th October 1978 of the United States dollar value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes).

The dividend is payable, subject to conditions which can be inspected at the registered office of the Corporation and also at the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the local registrars.

For and on behalf of the Board
W. D. Wilson
G. W. H. Kelly, Directors

Registered Office:

Belvedere Building, Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke,
(P.O. Box 650 Hamilton 5) Bermuda

U.K. Registrars

Charter Consolidated Limited, P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park Street,
Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ

S.A. Registrars

Consolidated Share Registrars Limited,
62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001 (P.O. Box 61051 Marshalltown 2107)

15th September 1978



SCHRODERS LIMITED

INTERIM STATEMENT

The Directors of Schroders Limited have resolved to pay an interim dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1978 of 3p per share on the Ordinary Shares of £1 each (fully paid). This dividend is the same as the interim dividend paid in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1977.

The Directors have also resolved to pay a supplementary interim dividend of 0.1278p per share on such shares. This relates to the year ended 31st December, 1977 and results from the reduction in the rate of advance corporation tax effected by the Finance Act 1978. In 1977 a supplementary interim dividend of 0.1114p per share was paid following the reduction in such rate effected by the Finance Act 1977.

Both dividends will be payable on 2nd November, 1978 to shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members of the Company as at 5th October, 1978.

The profits of the Schroder Group for the first six months of 1978 were lower than those achieved during the corresponding period of 1977.

120 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DS 14th September, 1978

FINANCIAL NEWS

Distillers' sales well ahead so far

By Christopher Wilkins

Sales by Distillers in the first four months of this year are significantly higher than those of last year, Mr Robin Carter, the chairman, told the annual meeting yesterday.

Industry shipments to export markets showed a somewhat surprising growth rate of 18 per cent in the period and many commentators on the industry had attributed this to the fact that some companies allowed their distributors to build stocks at old prices, Mr Carter said.

However, so far as Distillers was concerned, shipments in the period, which reflected the company's new prices introduced in February, have not shown that measure of increase. The company was somewhat be-

low last year's level of shipments to the United States, but it continued to receive heartening depletion figures of actual sales from its distributors.

In all other export markets total shipments to date matched forecasts, but some fall in future sales is expected, France and Australia must be inevitable as a result of recent proposals to raise duty levels.

Mr Carter said that at home the company had been somewhat weakened by the recent EEC Commission ruling, but retained some strong brands, particularly Haig and White Horse, which were getting stronger.

Two new brands, John Barr and the Buchanan Blend, were currently being introduced, but he expected to be expected of them.

Dutton-F jumps 68 pc

By Rosemary Unsworth

Increased car sales during the first half of the year formed the bulk of Dutton-Forsyth Group's 68 per cent increase in pre-tax profits of £2.4m.

The group, which distributes Rolls-Royce, BL and agricultural and constructional equipment, predicts that 1978 will once again show record results, topping last year's pre-tax profits of £3.2m.

Chairman Mr David Hockin said that the construction and machinery division "made a substantial contribution over and above the financing costs of the acquisition and will make an increasing contribution to group profits in future years."

An interim dividend of 1.86p gross has been declared, compared with 1.51p last year.

The group is continuing to look for new acquisitions, following its recent purchase of Harrogate Motors, Ford main dealers in Yorkshire. "The trading profits of this business for the first eight months of 1978 are substantially higher than the corresponding period in 1977," said Mr Hockin.

A recent valuation of Harrogate Motors' properties showed a surplus of £500,000 over book value at the time of the acquisition, but the company is not planning to sell any of its assets.

The group has also gained a Chrysler distribution in Cardiff where it will start trading shortly. "As a result of the Chrysler amalgamation, this new enterprise presents an exciting prospect and we shall be in on the ground floor," added Mr Hockin.

J. Lewis Partnership leaps 77 pc

John Lewis Partnership, the department store chain, has reported a 77 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £12.25m for the six months to July 29.

Mr Peter Lewis said that the sales rise was an increase in real terms of at least 14 per cent.

Trade is unlikely to grow as fast for the second half, but he has "fairly high hopes for the final outcome."

H Cory dips 25 pc

Chemical company manufacturer, H Cory, suffered from reduced demand in the six months to June 30, 1978, resulting in a 25 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £253,000. The group is paying an interim dividend of 0.55p gross, against 0.51p last year. It intends to pay the maximum dividend permitted for the year—1.12p, including a final of 0.57p. A supplementary dividend of 0.007p gross will also be paid for 1977 following the change in advance corporation tax.

Chairman, Mr Stanley Eley, said the overall demand for colour continues to be sluggish and, although a satisfactory profit for 1978 is expected, 1977's level of £591,000 will not be maintained.

Orme-St Piran ruling

The Takeover panel has considered an appeal by Saint Piran that, in the light of what St. Piran contended, there were changed circumstances, ruling by the executive in statements published on August 2nd and on September 8th should be reconsidered. These rulings set a limit above which St. Piran could not buy Orme Development shares without triggering a takeover bid.

The appeal was dismissed, and the panel confirmed that, during the period of the Cornish offer or any competing offer, St. Piran and persons acting in concert with it should not buy Orme shares in excess of 5.145m.

J & F Brown

Specialist engineer, Johnson & Firth Brown, has fulfilled

RENAULT VEHICLES IND.

Will make further substantial losses this year following losses amounting to 250m francs in 1977, but chairman expressed "reasonable confidence" in the future based on investment plans and proposed new ranges.—Reuter.

CROUCH GROUP

Mr Ronald Crompton, the new Chairman, plans to rationalize Group's structure by establishing individual profit centres, each having its own Board.

FIAT RAISING LOAN

Fiat is raising medium-term syndicated loan for up to 100,000m lire. Interest rate will be based on average secondary market yields of a basket of publicly quoted domestic bonds.—Reuter.

THOMAS JOURDAN

Turnover for half-year to June

Options

Traded option contracts in London yesterday numbered 1,346 with ICI contributing 380 deals, GMR 225 and M & S 162.

In the conventional options markets, short fortnightly deals for settlement of October 10 saw calls produced in Ward White again and puts arranged in Royal.

JOHN JAMES GROUP

Mr John James, chairman, reports that the group is maintaining its strong financial position and profitability and, if typical of the economic environment, not too onerous, it will continue its steady progress.

ATV

Lord Grade, chairman, told the annual meeting that the company is very buoyant about the future.

OXLEY PRINTING

Turnover for first half of 1978, £11.23m (£9.54m). Pre-tax profit, £705,000 (£519,000).

A. A. JONES & SHEPHERD

Turnover for six months to June 30, £8.52m (£5.65m). Pre-tax profit, £1.11m (£0.82m).

DEREK CROUCH

Turnover for half-year to June 30, £18.1m (£14.98m). Pre-tax profit, £1.14m (£0.93m).

Bell cautious on current year

The bull position in Arthur Bell in front of the full-year figures was quickly dissipated yesterday, not so much because of any disappointment with the figures, where pre-tax profits were more than half as good again at £13.6m, as by the cautious statement about current-year trading.

With the new era ushered in by Distillers' withdrawal of its Johnny Walker Red Label brand from the domestic market, Bell's clear run in the United Kingdom had been expected to continue through 1979. The group, feeling it quite so optimistic and in the absence of unforeseen developments expects whisky profits to be no better than similar to the year just ended.

What seems to have upset outside calculations is the amount of buying before the recent price increase which has led to a particularly high level of

stocks in the trade while the price rise of 90p a case was less than half Bell would have liked so there could well be margin pressure in the home market. At the same time Bell is finally taking the plunge in the United States and dropping the James B. Beam agency in favour of its own marketing organization which is likely to involve heavy start-up costs—advertising will for example run at \$1m annually—while Distillers was yesterday making less than sanguine noises about the potential of the United States market.

As it is the Distillers move in the United Kingdom has led to some handsome gains in market share for Bell which now claims almost a quarter of the United Kingdom market. Exports too have forged ahead both because of price rises and volume gains. At 270p down 14p yesterday the shares are selling on a p/e ratio of 9.2 on the stated tax charge and yield 2.7 per cent while to



Mr Raymond Miquel, chairman of Arthur Bell & Sons, improve marketability that to be a two-for-five scrip.

Thos Tilling in \$9m US deal

Thomas Tilling is making a \$9m (about £9m) bid for an American dental equipment distributor and supplier, D. L. Salsow, at \$12.25 a share.

The Chicago-based company, in which the directors and managers hold a 46 per cent stake, made pre-tax profits of \$3.8m on sales of \$54.9m. Its net assets are expected to be about \$15.5m.

The acquisition forms part of Tilling's plan to expand its operations, apart from the tyre and rubber industries, remaining buoyant results for the second half should also be satisfactory.

An interim dividend of 1.59p gross against 1.32p has been declared, and the directors are confident that the full year re-

UK boost for Brit Vita

By Michael Clark

A strong performance by the UK operations of British Vita, the international plastics and rubber group, has given a strong boost to the first-half figures.

Pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30, have risen by 25 per cent to £3.15m, on turnover up from £21.5m to £24m. Mr Fernley Parker, chairman, said that the UK operations, apart from the tyre and rubber industries, remaining buoyant results for the second half should also be satisfactory.

An interim dividend of 1.59p gross against 1.32p has been declared, and the directors are confident that the full year re-

Croda International Half year progress report

by Sir Frederick Wood, Chairman

Although many of our markets remain depressed the results for the half of 1978 are considered satisfactory. Trading conditions have proved better than expected just a few months ago but it is impossible to say whether this improvement will continue throughout the year.

The interim dividend represents an increase of 10% over the figure for previous year and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances the board expects to recommend a corresponding increase in the final dividend.

It is proposed, subject to approval of the shareholders, to make a 10% capitalisation issue of deferred shares. Details of these proposals are sent out to shareholders today.

Interim Unaudited Profit Statement for the Six Months ended 2 July 1978

	6 Mths to 2 July 1978	6 Mths to 3 July 1977	%
External Sales	115,533	104,953	25.9
Trading Profit	8,301	8,653	108
Surplus on Disposal of Investments	774	70	1,006
Net Interest Payable	9,075	8,723	104
Profit before Taxation	8,106	7,889	103
UK Taxation	2,587	1,892	137
Overseas Taxation	749	788	95
Profit after Taxation	4,770	5,211	92
Minority Interests and Preference Dividends	40	77	52
Unrealised Exchange Gains (Losses)	4,736	5,134	92
Net Profit after Taxation available to Ordinary Shareholders	4,740	5,108	93
Amount absorbed by Ordinary Dividends	1,151	1,023	113
Profit Retained	3,589	4,085	88
Earnings per Share of 10p			
Basic	4.52p	5.14p	88
Fully Diluted	4.47p	5.02p	89
Ordinary Dividends—pence per share (net)			
Supplementary Interim 1976	—	0.017261p	0.017
Interim 1977	—	0.082739p	0.082
Final 1977	—	—	1.19p
Announced 14 September 1978:			
Supplementary Interim 1977	0.018058p	—	—
Interim 1978	1.081942p	—	—

Note: The interim dividend will be paid together with the supplementary interim dividend for 1977 on 7 December 1978 to shareholders registered on 10 November 1978. The supplementary interim dividend for 1977 arises from the reduction in ACT in the Finance Act 1978.

Croda International Ltd

Cowick Hall Smith
Google North Humber
DN14 9AA

14 September 1978

Harold Ingram

Designers and manufacturers

* Ranges redesigned to meet changed market conditions.

* Encouraging increase in value of goods exported.

* Asset value, excluding deferred taxation, approximately 60p per share.

Commenting on prospects, Mr. Ingram, the Chairman, said:

"...trading in the first three months of the current year shows an encouraging improvement."

14 September 1978

Business appointments

New chairman of Midland Montagu Finance

Mr K. B. Cox, a general manager, Midland Bank, has been elected chairman of Midland Montagu Industrial Finance and Midland Industrial Investments in succession to Mr D. W. C. Kitching, who becomes an assistant chief general manager, Midland Bank.

Mr D. Bruce Pattullo, chief executive and director of The British Linen Bank, becomes deputy treasurer and general manager of the Bank of Scotland on November 1. Mr Ian Brown, managing director of the national division, Bank of Scotland, becomes chief executive of The British Linen Bank.

Mr Brian Nicholls has been made an executive director of John Brown Engineering (Clydebank) and also joins the board of John Brown Engineering Gas Turbines.

Mr Michael Thompson is to succeed Mr Ian Heath as deputy managing director of the Williams Lea Group. Mr Heath remains on

the board as a non-executive director. Mr Thompson will continue as chairman of Williams Lea and managing director of Dolphin Press.

Mr D. P. E. Shepherd joins the board of Vesper.

Mr R. W. Burgess has become deputy managing director of British Home Stores.

Mr Alan Firth, assistant general manager, pensions, of Legal and General, is to become assistant general manager, international operations. He will be succeeded by the pensions group by Mr Bill Sibby.

Mr Neville Brown and Mr Peter Nisnam have been elected to the board of Cadwode Smith Switchgear, Dorman Smith Fuses, Dorman Smith Belmac and Dorman Smith Traffic Products. Mr D. I. S. Hilton has resigned from the board of the subsidiary companies but continues as chairman and director of Dorman Smith Holdings.

Mr R. V. Judge is now an executive director of Arbutnot Expert Services.

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



Mower in the new series of Target which begins BBC 1, 9.25

g if not a democratic medium, television caters to all levels. From the Eurovision Song Contest, the Leeds International Piano Competition, say from the lowest taste to the highest; it says that for me. But I doubt if anyone will dispute that tonight's transmission of one half of the finals of the BBC is deserving five and a half hours of competition, including tomorrow night's finale. A winner is announced and next Monday's recorded s. A medal and £2,000 do not constitute a prize beyond the wildest dreams. What matters, I should imagine, is the chance to achieve international fame as winners such as Michael Roli, Radu Lupu and 'evah have done.

it's late film on BBC 1 (11.15) was Spencer Tracy's s. He died while it was still being edited. The story of a couple (the divine Hepburn plays the wife) together announces that she wants to marry a black man (actor). The miscegenation theme is given a high gloss which some liberals have roundly condemned. brain is not always in the right place, its heart most ally is and Tracy is magnificent.

ny radio plays have been noted in this column and e right to ask me whether I realize that there hings. This afternoon (Radio 4, 3.05) you can hear k, a new comedy by Alan Melville, itself something sion. This one is about the fact that breaks out : town planners when a woman has a knocker r front door. Margot Boyd plays the offending lady.

to more night to go before this year's Proms and nt of respect for tradition, Beethoven's mphony is the main work (Radio 3, 8.10), to by the LSO under James Loughran. 7.30) is taken up by the Poulenc cantata maine, setting of poems by Paul Eluard, given its first London performance e Second World War ended.

SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40, Open University (until 7.55): 6.40, Gloria: 7.05, Oceanic Cruise: 7.30, Antibody diversity immuno-regulation. 12.45, News and weather. 1.00, Pebble Mill: today's guest is Robin Ellis, who plays Captain Poldark in the TV series. He proves himself no mean singer, too. 1.45, Trumpton: The Plumber (r). 2.00, Racing from Goodwood and International Tennis: punters will see the 2.15, the 2.45, the 3.15 and the 3.45. Tennis fans will see Great Britain v Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup. 3.55, Play School: John Yeoman's story Sixes and Sevens.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University (until 7.55): Colour television (2); 7.05, Cuba, the revolutionary alternative. 9.15, Liberal Party Assembly: third day of the proceedings in Southport. Comments from Robin Day, David Dimbleby. 11.00, Play School: same as for BBC 1, 3.55. 11.25, Liberal Assembly: continued. 12.30 pm, International Tennis: European Zone. A final between Great Britain and Czechoslovakia. From Centre Court, Eastbourne. 2.00, Liberal Assembly: last of today's visits to Southport. 4.55, Open University (until 6.40): Members of the jury; 5.30, Radio Isotope techniques;

5.45, Biological system respiration; 6.10, Social behaviour of animals. 6.40, News, with sub-titles for hard of hearing. 6.45, Leeds International Piano Competition: the finals. The six left in the running will each play a piano concerto—three tonight, three tomorrow night when the winner will be announced (see Personal Choice). 9.00, Jack High: eight of the world's best fast green bowlers have been competing in the Kodak Masters Tournament in Worthing. Tonight, we find out who the winner is. 9.30, Horizon: an examination of the controversy raging round the clubbing to death of thousands of seals off the coast of Canada. Also interviewed

farewell appearance before his home crowd. 8.30, The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin: tonight he stuns some fruit traders with a speech and then hijacks a lorry from his firm in a bid to cause a 500-gallon loganberry essence crisis (r). 9.00, News, with Richard Baker. 9.25, Target: the return of Det Supr Steve Hackett in a new eight-week thriller series. Patrick Mower is Hackett. 10.15, Tonight in Town: Valerie Singleton's entertainment round-up. She looks at women film directors. 11.15, Film: Guess Who's Coming to Dinner (1967). Spencer Tracy's last film (see Personal Choice). 1.00 am, Weather.

are some of the men behind the cults off Norway and the British Isles. The question mark after the title of the programme, Innocent Slaughter? seems redundant. 10.20, International Tennis: highlights from today's singles matches in the Davis Cup. 10.50, News and weather. 11.10, Suite in Weimar (an East German TV production of Thomas Mann's novel): Forty-four years after her love affair with the youthful Goethe, Charlotte Kestner (Lilli Palmer), now a widow, is to marry him again. See to it that she is. Goethe's Werther for essential background. 1.10 am, Closedown: Philip Larkin's I Remember, 1. Remember, read by John Rye.

THAMES

9.30 am, Dymount: cartoon about a wonder dog. 9.50, Talking Bikes: the machines themselves do not chat. The chat is about them. Motorcycles, actually (r). 10.15, Film: Virgin Island (1958). John Cassavetes. Virginia Maskell, Sidney Poitier in blissful surroundings on a Caribbean island. A romantic comedy. 11.45, Cartoons: starring Beany and Cecil. 12.00, The Learning Tree: wisdom dispensed entertainingly. 12.10 pm, Pippins: animal fan-

4.15, The Flockton Flyer: sabotage on the restored railway line. 4.45, Maggie: a gipsy caravan. 5.15, Thames Sport: the presenter is Ronald Allison. 5.45, News.



Ronald Allison, presenter of Thames Sport (ITV, 5.15)

7.30, The Rag Trade: comedy series about the fashions business. 8.00, 3-2-1: Ted Rogers hosts some homey games. The prizes are worth a lot of money. 9.00, The Foundation: boardroom drama series, with romantic trimmings. 10.00, News. 10.30, Police 5: help the police. 10.40, Soap: new comedy series about two American families. 11.10, Film: Captain Apache (1971). The action 'adventure' story with Lee Van Cleef, Carroll Baker and Stuart Whitman. 12.55 am, Close: James Coyle reads a Wordsworth poem.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather. 6.10, Farming Today. 6.30, Today: Magazine. 8.45, A High Wind in Jamaica. 9.00, News. 9.05, Local Time. 9.35, Am I Too Loud? Gerald Moore. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Daily Service. 10.45, Story: A Woman in the House. 10.50, News. 11.00, A Fine Blue Day. 12.00, News. 12.05 pm, You and Yours. 12.17, Mr. Music. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 1.55, News with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Knocker (Alan Melville). 3.15, News. 4.05, Lady Houston, DBE (1937-1956). 4.35, Story: The Sword in the Stone. Final instalment. 4.50, P4 Reports. 5.40, Enquire Within. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.30, News Places. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.10, Pick of the Week. 7.15, News. 7.30, Any Questions? 7.35, Letter from America. 7.50, News. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, The World Tonight. 8.10, A Little Night Exposure. 8.15, News. 8.30, Story: Zorba the Greek. Final instalment. 11.15, Final World.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather (mf). 7.00, News. 7.05, Concert: Walton, Vaughan Williams, Stanford, Elgar. 7.30, News. 7.35, Concert: Albinoni, Telemann, Stamitz. 7.50, News. 7.55, At the Court of Maximilian. 8.25, Young Artists Recital: Vaughan Williams, Mendelssohn, Schubert. 10.30, Music of Frank Bridge. 11.25, London Sinfonietta. 11.35, Young Artists Recital: Vaughan Williams, Mendelssohn, Schubert. 12.05 pm, Manchester International Organ Festival, part 1: Weber, Handel, Schubert. 1.00, News. 1.05, Play: The Knocker (Alan Melville). 1.20, Organ Festival, part 2: Faure, Elgar. 1.35, News. 1.40, North Wales Music Festival, part 1: Haydn, Mozart. 1.50, In Short (talk). 3.00, Music Festival, part 2: Schubert. 3.50, News. 4.00, Play: Bryn-Julson, songs. 4.15, News. 4.20, The Young Idea. 4.30, News (mf). 4.40, Homebound Bound (cont.). 6.30, Lifelines: Leisure and Recreation (mf). 7.30, Proms, part 1: Poulenc. 7.50, The Romanticism of Schiller (talk). 8.15, Proms, part 2: Beethoven. 9.30, The Broken Tower (poems by Gerard de Nerval). 9.55, Music for unaccompanied

Radio 2

5.00 am, News, Weather. 5.05, Tony Brandon. 7.25, Ray Moore. 10.02, Jimmy Young. 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Open House. 12.30, Peter Murray's Open House. 1.45, John Dunn. 2.30, David Hamilton. 2.45, Sports Desk. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.50, John Dunn. 5.15, Sports Desk. 5.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, The Squadrons. 7.05, Ronnie Aldrich with BBC Radio Orchestra. 7.45, Friday Night is Music Night. 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, Games People Play (quiz). 10.30, Let's Go Latin. 11.02, Sports Desk. 11.15, Brian Matthew introduces Round Midnight. 2.00-2.02 am, News Summary.

Radio 1

5.00 am, As Radio 2, 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Peter Dinklage. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 4.50, Newsbeat. 5.30, Newsbeat. 7.30, The Squadrons. 7.35, John Peel. 12.00-12.02 am, As Radio 2. 12.02-12.04 am, With Radio 1. 12.04-12.06 am, With Radio 1. 12.06-12.08 am, With Radio 1. 12.08-12.10 am, With Radio 1. 12.10-12.12 am, With Radio 1. 12.12-12.14 am, With Radio 1. 12.14-12.16 am, With Radio 1. 12.16-12.18 am, With Radio 1. 12.18-12.20 am, With Radio 1. 12.20-12.22 am, With Radio 1. 12.22-12.24 am, With Radio 1. 12.24-12.26 am, With Radio 1. 12.26-12.28 am, With Radio 1. 12.28-12.30 am, With Radio 1. 12.30-12.32 am, With Radio 1. 12.32-12.34 am, With Radio 1. 12.34-12.36 am, With Radio 1. 12.36-12.38 am, With Radio 1. 12.38-12.40 am, With Radio 1. 12.40-12.42 am, With Radio 1. 12.42-12.44 am, With Radio 1. 12.44-12.46 am, With Radio 1. 12.46-12.48 am, With Radio 1. 12.48-12.50 am, With Radio 1. 12.50-12.52 am, With Radio 1. 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